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Japan

Rockets Fired at Prince Hitachi's Residence

OW0901090990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0832 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—The Imperial Palace Police on early Tuesday morning found two marks apparently made by homemade rockets fired at Prince Hitachi's residence in Shibuya, Tokyo on Monday night. One was on the library roof, and the other in the garden, officials of the metropolitan police department said.

Police have yet to find four canisters believed to have been fired by extremists opposed to the emperor system from a car parked near the prince's residence on the day preparations for Emperor Akihito's formal enthronement ceremony officially started. It was the first time for an imperial family residence to be directly hit by a homemade rocket, the imperial police officials said. Previously, a canister was found at the premises of the Akasaka Palace in 1986, the officials said.

The car used to launch the rockets Monday was stolen in Matsudo on the outskirts of Tokyo last December, police said. Police have established an investigation headquarters at Shibuya police station, mobilizing about 100 detectives. Meanwhile, special investigator teams of the Kyoto police headquarters on Tuesday morning found four homemade rocket launchers in a graveyard, some 500 meters away from the Kyoto Imperial Palace, police officers said.

Tokyo Demonstrations Oppose Emperor System

OW0701150190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 7 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 7 KYODO—A two-hour ceremony at the imperial mausoleum in western Tokyo on Sunday afternoon to commemorate the first anniversary of Emperor Showa's passing officially concluded a series of funeral ceremonies and the one-year mourning period for the imperial family. Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko, together with 140 guests including Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and other representatives, attended the ceremony at Emperor Showa's recently completed burial ground.

Emperor Akihito paid his respects to the late Emperor Showa with a ritual prayer saying, "may the late majesty rest in peace."

The 2,500 square-meter Musashino Mausoleum will be open to the public beginning January 22, palace officials said. A ceremony to mark the first anniversary of Emperor Showa's death was also held in the Imperial Palace earlier in the day. Meanwhile, separate meetings and demonstrations against the emperor system by citizens' groups, Christian organizations and leftists were held in Tokyo on Sunday but no arrests or injuries were reported, police said.

Banker Hints at Resumption of PRC Loans

OW0901090590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0844 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—A Japanese banking leader hinted Tuesday at the possibility of an early lifting of a freeze on loans to China. Remarks at a press conference by Kuniji Miyazaki, president of the Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan, reflect a growing perception among Japanese private banks that the political situation in China is gradually improving.

Miyazaki cited as evidence recent news reports indicating a possible lifting of martial law in Beijing as early as this month. As part of Western sanctions, the Japanese financial community has been suspending any fresh lending toward Beijing since the military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square last June.

Miyazaki said a delegation comprising directors of Japan's 23 major commercial banks, long-term credit and trust banks will visit China March 1-8 for talks with the nation's senior financial officials over a wide array of economic and financial matters. He added, however, that there have been no specific requests or commitments regarding a new lending. In a similar move, the Japanese Government also has withheld implementation of an 810 billion yen loan package to China since the crackdown in the Chinese capital.

PRC Hijacking Suspect Alleges Persecution

OW0901075290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Fukuoka, Jan. 9 KYODO—A Chinese national detained on suspicion of hijacking a Chinese jetliner to Japan last month has claimed he did it to seek political asylum and flee persecution for his part in pro-democracy demonstrations in China, Japanese lawyers said Tuesday.

The lawyers, who belong to the Fukuoka Prefectural Bar Association, told KYODO NEWS SERVICE that Zheng Zhenhai, 35, who is being held at the Fukuoka detention house, told them on January 5 that he joined the pro-democracy demonstrations in Beijing's Tiananmen Square last June and was arrested in October. Zhang, who was the manager of a textile machinery factory in Hubei Province, said the Chinese authorities arrested him on trumped-up charges of embezzling money from his factory to interrogate him as a "political criminal."

The lawyers said Zhang referred to the political asylum in their third meeting at the detention house on the outskirts of Fukuoka. At that time Zhang also said he was released later on, and stressed he had not embezzled any money, the Japanese lawyers said.

"I was sick of political persecution by authorities which went so far as to lay false charges. So I thought of seeking political asylum," he told the lawyers. Zhang is detained on suspicion of hijacking a New York-bound Air China passenger flight on its way from Beijing on December 16 last year with 208 persons aboard, including his wife and son. Taiwan and South Korean authorities refused to allow the aircraft to land as demanded by Zhang. Japan allowed to land it at Fukuoka Airport because its fuel was running short.

Zhang suffered a broken pelvis when an attendant pushed him out of the airplane onto the concrete below. He underwent an operation here before he was put in prison on December 31. Japanese law stipulates that a person wanted for politically motivated actions cannot be handed over to another country.

Japanese Government officials indicated earlier that they have decided to return Zhang to China as requested by the Chinese authorities, but protests have mounted from Japanese legal experts concerned about Zhang's possible execution in China. A Chinese Embassy official in Tokyo said in December that there was a possibility that Zhang, if convicted, could be condemned to death.

Zhang's wife was reported to have been taken away in handcuffs from Beijing

Bush Said Informed of European Tour Goals

OW0801153990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1209 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 8 KYODO—Prime Minister Kaifu sent a letter to U.S. President George Bush prior to his departure on an extensive 10-day visit to eight European countries, a top Foreign Ministry official revealed Monday. The top official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Kaifu sent the letter at the beginning of the year to let Bush know his ideas on the evolving East-West relationship, the changes sweeping Europe, their effect on the Asia-Pacific region and Japan's role.

While officials would not divulge the full content of the letter, they said Kaifu told Bush that Japan "fundamentally welcomes" the strengthening of Europe through democratization in the East and the integration of the European Community (EC) in the West. Kaifu also said in the letter that Japan wants to contribute to ensuring that the changes in Europe facilitate stability in the world as a whole, according to the officials. He told Bush that Japan will thus support East European countries in their quest for freedom, democracy and an economic system incorporating free market principles, they said.

With regard to the Soviet Union, Kaifu said it is necessary for Japan to continue its policy of dialogue with Moscow and to ensure that the positive changes there and in East-West relations in general have repurcussions in the Asia-Pacific region. Kaifu was quoted as telling Bush that he will stress the need for Japan, the U.S. and Europe to coordinate their policies toward China, which is now isolated internationally.

Japan Formulates Aid Package for Poland, Hungary

OW0601030490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0233 GMT 6 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 6 KYODO—Japan has decided on measures aimed at boosting its financial support to Poland and Hungary to help the two East European nations develop their economies, government sources said Saturday. Included in the package is a call for provision of 500 million dollars in low-interest lending by the governmental Export-Import Bank of Japan to each country over a three-year period, the sources said.

The measures also feature a 350-million-dollar trade insurance program for Poland, resuming a program which had been suspended due to heavy Polish external debts, they said. For Hungary, Japan will set out a similar program covering 400 million dollars in possible losses from trade with that nation, the sources said.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu will pledge these measures when he visits the two countries later this month, they said. Japan has already decided to provide a total of 200 million dollars in official development assistance (ODA) to Poland and Hungary, of which 150 million dollars is set aside for a Polish fund designed to stabilize its currency and economy and 50 million dollars for food and technology aid to the two nations.

Automobile Company To Build Plant in Hungary

OW0501222490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1339 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 5 KYODO—Suzuki Motor Co. said Friday it has agreed with the Hungarian Government to tie up with Hungarian firms to produce mini vehicles. The agreement was reached on the eve of a 10-day tour by Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu next week to eight European nations including Hungary. The planned joint venture will be one of the largest ever between Japan and an East European country, Suzuki said.

The new company, capitalized at around 8.5 billion yen, will be owned 30 percent by Suzuki, 10 percent by C. Itoh and Co. and the remaining 60 percent by Hungarian firms including Ikarus, a major bus manufacturer. It will build a 20 billion yen plant near Budapest which will turn out 50,000 mini vehicles per year when it reaches full operation.

Though the two countries had agreed to establish a joint company for auto vehicle production five years ago, the negotiations were later suspended at the request of Hungary. But the project has now been agreed, as Hungary is eager to boost its economy through alliances with foreign countries and Japan is stepping up its assistance to Eastern Europe.

While the tie-up is expected to bring foreign currency to Hungary, Suzuki will also benefit from it, expanding its market in Europe in advance of the integration of the European Community in 1992, analysts said.

Abe, Takeshita Agree To Support Perestroyka

OW0901034290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0238 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 9 KYODO—Japan's two most powerful conservative politicians, Noboru Takeshita and Shintaro Abe, agreed on Tuesday to back up Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroyka restructuring efforts, officials said. The two men reached the accord when Abe paid a visit to the former prime minister prior to his departure for the Soviet Union for talks with Gorbachev.

Abe, who served as secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) under Takeshita, is due to leave Tokyo on Saturday as head of a delegation from the country's ruling party. He will meet the Kremlin leader on January 15. Takeshita and Abe also discussed domestic political affairs and agreed on the need for an early general election for the House of Representatives, said the officials of the ruling party.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, who is currently on an 11-day swing through Europe, is almost certain to dissolve the powerful lower chamber later this month for a snap general election on February 18, many LDP sources say.

Envoy Says Japan Poses No Threat to U.S.

OW0901053290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0451 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Washington, Jan. 8 KYODO—Japanese Ambassador to the United States Ryohei Murata on Monday dismissed as "absurd" the notion that Japan's economic power is more threatening to the United States than Soviet military might. "I find the notion so absurd," he said in an address to an annual dinner of the Japan-American Society of Washington. The theory has been advanced by the so-called "revisionists" who are advocating a rethinking of U.S. policy toward Japan.

Murata, who took up the ambassadorial post last month, said he also does not subscribe to the confrontational notion that Japan should say "no" to U.S. demands, alluding to the book "The Japan That Can Say No," coauthored by Diet member Shintaro Ishihara and Sony Corp. Chairman Akio Morita. "My mission is to devote myself to develop and strengthen further the relationship in which Japan and the U.S. can say 'yes,'" he told the audience.

Murata said the resilience of the bilateral relationship makes him confident about the future of Japan-U.S. ties despite persistent trade disputes.

Agricultural Minister Attends Meeting in U.S.

Stresses Rice Self-Sufficiency

OW0501000590 Tokyo KYODO in English 2306 GMT 4 Jan 90

[By Shiro Yoneyama]

[Text] Howey-in-the-Hills, Florida, Jan. 4 KYODO—Despite overseas criticism of its near total ban on rice imports, Japan still believes in complete self-sufficiency in rice, the nation's main staple, Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries Minister Michihiko Kano said here Thursday. His remark came on the opening day of a two-day meeting here of five agriculture ministers of the U.S., Japan, the 12-nation European Community, Canada and Australia.

Kano reiterated the long-standing Japanese farm policy after U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter renewed a call for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade liberalization talks by the end of this year. Yeutter told Japanese reporters Wednesday night he hopes for "at least one" more such meeting as the Florida one before the scheduled end of the four-year Uruguay Round, launched in Punta del Este, Uruguay in 1986. In his address to the plenary session, Kano stressed the need for import curbs to maintain domestic production of basic foodstuffs like rice.

Foreign delegates acknowledged that any major Japanese concession on the rice issue is unlikely now because of the general elections expected next month. The Japanese minister said such import restrictions, as outlined in the formal proposal to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) last November, are needed to ensure Japan's "food security." A senior Japanese official said Japan explained his country's food security position in Geneva to representatives of Switzerland, the Nordic countries and other states which share similar concerns before the Florida meeting.

Kano said Japan's overall food self-sufficiency rate on a calorie basis has dropped to 49 percent, which he said is "unusually low" among the industrialized nations. The U.S. is proposing that such import restrictions be converted to tariffs before they are abolished altogether.

Yeutter said he called the Florida conference to get acquainted with his Japanese, EC, Canadian and Australian counterparts in the hope that such dialogue in an informal setting will help them reach a "comprehensive understanding" of their respective positions. After Yeutter's introductory remarks on the Uruguay round, Canadian Agriculture Minister Don Mazankowski referred to such food safety problems as hormone-grown beef, a source of U.S.-EC trade disputes.

Japanese officials noted that Japanese consumer groups are concerned about the safety of imported food as well as a stable food supply.

The agriculture ministers also took up soil erosion, alternative agriculture, low input and sustainable agriculture and other environmental questions, following EC Agriculture Commissioner Ray MacSharry's presentation. Such environmental issues are gaining in importance in the U.S. as part of deliberations on a new farm bill.

On Friday morning, Australia's Primary Industry Minister John Kerin will deal with the question of international competition from the standpoint of the 14-nation Cairns Group, of which his country is a member.

The five agriculture ministers will hold a joint news conference Friday afternoon.

Returns From Talks

OW0801185490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1327 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 8 KYODO—Michihiko Kano, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, said Monday he thinks it significant that he and his counterparts at the just-ended world farm meeting in the U.S. State of Florida acknowledged the importance of Japanese-advocated food security. He made the statement in a press conference upon his return home from the first ministerial meeting of the world's four largest farm trading countries and the European Community (EC) which ended Friday.

When asked about other countries' strong objections at the meeting to Japan's insistence on total rice self-sufficiency, however, Kano only said that the talks were not negotiations. Participants at the farm meeting only stated their frank opinions as farm exporters and importers, Kano told reporters.

However, at the end of the talks, U.S. Agriculture Secretary Clayton Yeutter criticized Japan, saying "food security is not synonymous with self-sufficiency and...food security concerns do not justify production self-sufficiency at any cost."

With the Japanese crucial general elections less than two months away, Kano repeatedly upheld the 100 percent rice self-sufficiency argument throughout the conference at the Florida resort. At Monday's press conference, Kano denied that the foreign opposition to Japan's insistence on 100 percent self-sufficiency in rice poses difficulties for future agriculture negotiations. Japan will uphold the idea for total self-sufficiency in rice and will continue to promote its position, Kano said.

Economic Planning Director Leaves on Asian Trip

OW0801085590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 8 KYODO—Sumiko Takahara, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, left Tokyo on Monday on a week-long trip to Singapore and Australia to solicit their cooperation in promoting the Asian and Pacific regional economies. Takahara will meet Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore's minister of trade and industry, on Tuesday, and on Friday will meet Paul Keating, Australian minister of finance, and Sen. Gareth J. Evans, Australian minister of foreign affairs and trade.

She will ask them for their cooperation in a meeting, scheduled for March in Tokyo, of economic experts from the six member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the United States, South Korea and Japan. ASEAN groups Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

The meeting, aimed at promoting well-balanced policy coordination through an intensive exchange of views and information on the national economies in the Asia-Pacific region, is in line with the discussion on regional cooperation which took place at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) conference in Canberra early last November.

More Japanese Firms Withdrawing From S. Korea

OW0801111790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 8 KYODO—An increasing number of Japanese companies are withdrawing from South Korea due to labor-management disputes, rising wages and the appreciating won, an industry source said Monday. More than 20 Japanese companies closed down their offices in South Korea in 1989, though the South Korean Government did not release the details, the source said.

Business expansion and investment in South Korea by Japanese companies hit a peak in 1987 in terms of the number of cases—207 worth 494 million dollars. A peak value was reached in 1988 with 696 million dollars in 177 investment cases. But the figure declined notably for January-June 1989 to 170 million dollars in 64 cases. For all of 1989, it stayed at only 250 million dollars in 100 cases. The source said that a significant part of the investment was done by South Korean businessmen living in Japan, and investment mood among Japanese companies in reality was cooling down more than the figure showed.

Labor-management disputes have increased in South Korea since its government declared a democracy in 1987. Wages have risen about 2.5 times during the past three years as workers nationwide demanded and fought for better wages and working environments, the source said. Negotiations with labor unions have also become more difficult for Japanese companies than before.

In addition, the advancing won pulled down Japanese companies' export profits. Thus, Japanese companies were not able to expand in South Korea even if they wanted to do so, the source said.

South Korea's trade balance posted a record high 11.6-billion-dollar surplus in 1988. But the figure for January-June 1989 dropped sharply to only 70 million dollars. If labor disputes do not cool down, the figure could plunge to a deficit in 1990, the source said. The South Korean Government is now moving to set up a mediation body for labor disputes. Korean economic and business circles are searching for ways to hold talks with labor unions. Devaluation of the won is also under consideration by the government, the source said.

But many Japanese companies expect development of trust between labor and management to take a considerably long time in South Korea, and are likely to stay away from investment for the time being, the source added.

Ozawa Hints at Early Diet Dissolution

OW0801184990 Tokyo KYODO in English 1305 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 8 KYODO—A senior official of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) on Monday hinted that the House of Representatives may be dissolved at the outset when the Diet reconvenes its regular session around January 22. In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE, Ichiro Ozawa, secretary general of the LDP, said he wants the Diet to put the government's draft of the supplementary budget for fiscal 1989 at the top of its agneda when it reconvenes following the year-end and New Year recess.

Ozawa stressed the need to have the Diet approve the supplementary budget as soon as possible after its reconvocation. So far, the opposition parties have rejected the idea of discussing the supplementary budget before the lower house is disbanded for a general election.

In his talks with Ozawa on Saturday, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu reportedly revealed his intention of dissolving the lower house on January 25 for the February 18 election after the ruling and opposition parties complete a round of interpellation on the prime minister's policy speech when the Diet session resumes. If the LDP sticks to the stance cleared by Ozawa, there is a high possibility that the lower house will be dissolved before the prime minister's policy speech, political analysts said.

JSP Urged To Adopt More 'Realistic' Policies

OW0801225190 Tokyo KYODO in English 1507 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 8 KYODO—The chairmen of two centrist opposition parties agreed Monday to urge the No. 1 opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) to adopt more realistic policies in order to form a coalition government. Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida and Eichi Nagasue, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, also said the JSP must compromise more on key policies that would be pursued under the coalition government, their aides said.

The two opposition leaders shared the view that the JSP should spell out the coalition's main policies after its decision-making Central Executive Committee reaches formed [as received] agreement on the party's goals. The pair reconfirmed the need for solidarity among opposition parties in order to topple the 34-year-long rule by the Liberal Democratic Party in the upcoming general election expected to take place in February.

Ishida and Nagasue agreed to hold a meeting among their secretary generals and election committee chairmen next week to discuss ways to strengthen their cooperation in the next election. The No. 2 and No. 3 opposition chiefs also agreed to make efforts to schedule a meeting among opposition leaders, including those of the JSP and the United Social Democratic Party.

MITI Denies Foreign Investment Market Closed

OW0801164790 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 8 KYODO—The Japanese Government said Monday that a number of foreign enterprises have been successful in Japan and denied criticisms overseas that the Japanese investment environment is still closed. A report drawn up by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said there are 10 foreign-owned firms among the top 100 food products manufacturing companies in Japan in terms of earnings.

The report said there are 10 foreign-owned firms among the top 100 chemicals production businesses and seven foreign-owned firms among the top 100 electric machinery manufacturing firms. Still more, foreign-owned enterprises are top earners in Japan in more than 10 specific fields, MITI officials said. For instance, they said, the United States' Haagen-Dazs Japan Inc. leads in high-grade ice cream. Unitta Co., a subsidiary of the U.S. firm Gates Rubber Co., is Japan's top supplier of timing belts for business machines and autos. Analog Devices K.K., a subsidiary of Analog Devices Inc., based in Boston, is the top supplier of Analog integrated circuits for industrial uses. Fuji Xerox Co. is No. 2 among the top 100 general machinery companies. IBM Japan Ltd. is the second best earner in the field of electric machinery.

Among the top 100 food companies, Nestle K.K. ranks ninth. Banyu Pharmaceutical Co. is the 28th among the top 100 chemical firms. Among the top 100 chemicals wholesalers are 24 foreign-owned businesses, led by Japan Upjohn Ltd., officials said.

The officials said foreign-owned enterprises of all industries posted an average pretax profit-to-sales ratio of 6.8 percent, well above the national average of 2.8 percent.

and foreign-owned manufacturing enterprises 8.1 percent, far above the national average of 4.5 percent.

Foreign Exchange Reserves Fall in 1989

OW0501142390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1116 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 5 KYODO—Japan's foreign exchange reserves as of the end of 1989 totaled 84,895 million dollars, up 148 million dollars from November, but down 12,767 million dollars from a year before, the Finance Ministry announced Friday. It is the first time since 1982 that the reserves of gold, convertible currencies, and special drawing rights at the end of a year fell from the year-earlier level. The year-on-year fall was the heaviest on record, exceeding the decline of 12,692 million dollars at the end of the year of the second international oil crisis in 1979.

The dollar started 1989 on a weak tone against the yen. Reflecting the interest gap between Japan and the United States and political developments in China and Eastern Europe, the yen moved in a very wide range of 27.55 yen against the U.S. currency during the year. The gap was far wider than the 16.35 yen range registered in 1987.

Under the circumstances, the Bank of Japan staged a number of dollar-selling operations, resulting in an appreciable decline in the nation's foreign exchange reserves, ministry officials said. Despite the year-to-year decline, Japan's reserves are believed to remain the largest in the world. Taiwan had reserves as of the end of October totaling about 74 billion dollars, the United States 71,468 million dollars, and West Germany 63,762 million dollars.

Government To Allow Foreigners on Fishing Boats

OW0801184490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 8 KYODO—The Japanese Government has reached a tentative decision to permit foreigners to serve conditionally on Japanese deep-sea fishing vessels, official sources said Monday. The sources said the government has considered a strong request made by Japanese Fishery Management and Labor because of the shortage of seamen.

Under a cabinet decision reached about 15 years ago, the government does not, in principle, permit foreign seamen to serve on Japanese fishing vessels, claiming that they are unskilled workers. Under the new decision, the Transport Ministry will revise the order and the Fisheries Agency will also amend the director general's notification, both based on the previous cabinet decision, the sources said.

One condition laid down by the government is that a coastal state which has jurisdiction over the economic zone where a Japanese fishing vessel operates must have its seamen work aboard the Japanese vessel. The other condition is that an enterprise based in the coastal state must employ said foreign seamen. The sources said the government has reached the new decision since more than 300 foreigners are already working aboard Japanese fishing vessels. The government says it is necessary to improve the treatment of such foreigners, who are generally low-paid, they said.

Japanese Fishery Management and Labor are expected to set up a joint consultation council to pave the way for a smooth receipt of more foreign workers.

Fujitsu Announces Development of Superchip

OW0501065590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0611 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo, Jan. 5 KYODO—Fujitsu Ltd. claimed Friday it has developed a "superchip" that can perform one trillion operations per second by placing fewer tiny transistors on a chip than ever before. Fujitsu officials said the integrated circuit could be the key to faster supercomputers and laptop computers that could perform one trillion floating-point computations per second. In floating-point calculations the decimal point and exponent are adjusted automatically.

The integrated circuit (IC) contains five resonant tunneling hot electron transistors (RHET) each having a signal transmission speed of 1.4 picoseconds, faster than signals passed along conventional gallium arsenide transistors. One picosecond is equal to one-trillionth of a second.

The razor-thin microelectronic devices also require less than one half to one-fourth the voltage needed to generate power across them compared to conventional gallium arsenide chips. This was all made possible by using the resonant tunneling effect, a process which stabilizes the building of thin transistors on to a superlattice structure, and quantum mechanics, a study of atoms and sub-atomic particles that enables scientists to measure the quantities of such physical properties.

Fujitsu said the research was commissioned by the new energy development organization as part of the "future electron device project" sponsored by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

North Korea

Reportage Continues on Kim's New Year Proposal

PRC, USSR, U.S. Media on Speech

SK0401113090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 4 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 4 (KCNA)—The New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il-song for 1990 was reported by foreign mass media.

The CHINESE PEOPLE'S DAILY January 2 carried the gist of his New Year address under the title "Comrade

Kim Il-song Makes New Year Address. He Says Korea Will Adhere to and Defend the Socialist Stand". On the same day Chinese papers GUANGMING DAILY, LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, WORKERS' DAILY and BEIJING DAILY reported his new year address. It was reported by the XINHUA news agency on January 1 and radio beijing on January 2.

The new year address was reported by TASS, Radio Moscow and ADN on January 1.

AP, Voice of America and AFP also reported it.

Beijing Lauds 'Realistic' Measure

SK0901042390 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] In connection with the new save-the-nation proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his 1990 New Year's address, a press conference was held in our country's embassy in China on 4 January. Placed on the forefront of the press conference site was the portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The press conference was attended by Chinese press, press agency, and radio reporters, as well as by foreign affairs functionaries.

Pae Yong-chae, our country's interim charge d'affaires to China, spoke at the press conference. He explained that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, representing the desire of the entire nation for reunification and its urgent requirements, put forward the new save-the-nation proposal in his New Year's address to remove the barrier between the North and the South, to ensure free travel, to open all doors, and in particular, to pull down the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line.

He said that the concrete wall is a symbol of national division and of North-South confrontation and that keeping this barrier, the like of which cannot be found in any other country of the world, is a disgrace to our nation. He said if the South Korean authorities truly want reunification, they should show it in their deeds.

Saying that in order to remove the barrier of national division and materialize free travel between the North and the South and a full-scale open door that negotiations between them must be held without delay, he added that when the barrier between the North and the South is removed and free travel and a full-scale open door are realized, it will be possible to achieve the consensus of the will and united efforts of the Korean nation, repel foreign intervention, and win the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

At the same time, he stressed that the new save-the-nation proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address is a most realistic and fair measure which represents the unanimous will and aspiration of the entire Korean people who desire the reunification of the country, and the trend of the current times toward detente. He urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to accept this save-the-nation proposal.

Revealing that even though the South Korean authorities are clamoring about reunification, they continue to commit activities against reunification, he said that they should adopt a position toward reunification, giving up their stance of perpetually dividing the country.

In conclusion, saying that the division of Korea has imposed countless sufferings and misfortune upon our nation, that it has created the root for war on the Korean peninsula, and poses a great threat to Asia and to the peace and stability of the world, he expressed confidence that the Chinese press and people will continue to extend positive support and solidarity to help our people realize their cause of reunification.

Chongnyon Endorses Proposal

SK0801100890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1009 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Tokyo January 6 (KNS-KCNA)—The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) issued a statement on January 6 in support of the new proposal to accomplish the cause of national reunification clarified by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song in his New Year address for 1990.

He in his New Year address put forward a new proposal to pull down, first of all, the barrier between the North and the south, that is the concrete wall built in the area South of the Military Demarcation Line, ensure free travel and open their doors fully in all spheres including politics, the economy and culture, and reclarified the principled stand for its realization, the statement said, and continued:

This proposal is a signal reunification proposal reflecting the aspiration and desire of the whole nation for reunification to put an end to the tragedy of the national split which has lasted for more than 40 years and a realistic and fair and aboveboard save-the-nation step based on the correct calculation of the matured demand and actual possibility for national reunification.

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, in the name of 700,000 Koreans in Japan, welcomes and fully supports this new proposal, considering it as a patriotic save-the-nation step carrying the unanimous aspiration and desire of the entire fellow countrymen and an epochal national salvation proposal indicating a clear way to solve the reunification question as early as possible from the chuche-orientated stand of the nation.

If the South Korean authorities have a real intention to reunify the country, they must give up the anti-communist confrontation and closed-door policy, refrain from seeking "U.N. membership" which legalizes the permanent division of the country in the international arena and respond to the proposal put forward by the DPRK to convene a conference without delay.

Chongnyon will mobilize all its efforts, wisdom and patriotic zeal to carry into practice this proposal which will bring about a fundamental change in realizing reunification this year, the year marking the 45th anniversary of the August 15 liberation of the country.

The statement called on all the Koreans abroad to turn out resolutely to realize this proposal and expressed the belief that the Japanese people and the world peace-loving people will express active support to this proposal and extend firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to this end.

Radio Airs Ho Tam Statement

SK0701121790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Press statement by Ho Tam, member of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, on 5 January in Pyongyang—read by announcer]

[Text] In his historic New Year's address, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, summing up with a dignified air that our people have brilliantly adorned the last year of the eighties by winning great victory in the revolution and construction last year under the wise leadership of the party, and elucidated the militant task that our party and people should fulfill this year, the first year of the hopeful nineties. In the New Year's address, the great leader, stressing that reunifying the country by putting an end to the present state of division of the nation has become a more urgent task, declared a new epochal national salvation policy that is a decisive national salvation measure to make the cause of national reunification, the long-cherished desire of the nation, a pan-national cause.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We hold that, reflecting the desire of the nation for renification and its urgent requirements, the North and the South should remove the barrier between them, realize free travel, and open all their doors.

To solve the question of national reunification with the nation's own strength, it is imperative to eliminate the tightly closed condition existing between the North and the South, to eliminate the state of confrontation between them, and, thus, to achieve national reconciliation and unity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's proposal for removing the barrier between the North and the South and for realizing free travel and total openness between them constitutes a decisive national salvation measure which makes it possible to turn the cause of reunification into the cause of the entire nation.

The great leader elucidated that to remove the barrier of division between the North and the South, the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line should be pulled down first of all. The concrete wall is a symbol of national division with which the South Korean authorities broke the territory of our country into two pieces in a bid to artificially divide our country into two parts in the seventies, when the U.S. maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas were in full swing.

The concrete wall, which cannot be found in any other country of the world, is evidence of the antireunification and antinational criminal act committed by the persons in authority of South Korea who have pursued territorial and national division—therefore, leaving it as it is is a great disgrace to the nation. If they truly do not pursue two Koreas, and want the country's peaceful reunification, the persons in authority of South Korea should not talk about reunification in words but should remove the concrete wall, the barrier of division, first.

On our side's area north of the Military Demarcation Line there is no barrier. If any, there is only the barbed wire which marks a boundary. We can remove it any time if the South Korean authorities pull down the concrete wall.

In his New Year's address, the great leader elucidated the way to realize free travel between the North and the South. If the figures of all walks of life in the North and the South, including workers, peasants, youths, students, politicians, businessmen, men of culture, religious men, are allowed to visit the area of the other side freely, having contact with each other and working without restrictions, then misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South can be removed, and understanding and trust can be achieved between them. Thus, we can turn the cause of national reunification to the cause of the entire nation on the basis of national reconciliation and unity. Free travel between the North and the South constitutes a shortcut to alleviating our compatriots' misfortune and sufferings caused by the present state of division, which has been forced by foreign forces, to putting an end to the tightly closed state and the state of confrontation between the North and the South, and, thus, contributes to removing tension between them.

In his New Year's address, the great leader not only elucidated the way to solve this urgent demand of the nation, but also declared the need for total openness of the North and the South in all fields—political, economic, and cultural.

Our compatriots who have defined national reunification as their most urgent national task should not live divided by building a barrier among them, but should achieve trust and unity, linking the ties as the same nation, by totally opening the North and the South. Only by so doing can our nation expedite reunification.

The proposal advanced by the great leader for removing the barrier of division between the North and the South and for realizing free travel and full-scale openness between them is a patriotic and nation-loving national salvation measure which most correctly reflects the desire and aspirations of the nation for national reunification. It is also an epochal national salvation policy that elucidates the clear way which makes it possible to most rapidly solve the reunification question in conformity with the specific situation of our country and with the interests of our nation, proceeding from the independent stand of the nation.

In his New Year's address, the great leader not only elucidated the way to remove the barrier of division between the North and the South and to realize free travel and total openness between them, but also proposed convening, as a way of solving it, a consultative meeting of the heads of the authorities and leaders political parties from the North and the South, in which the highest level persons of the North and the South would take part. This policy declared by the respected and beloved leader is a most timely and reasonable consultative way in light of the importance and character of the problem and in light of the nation's desire for reunification which cannot be blocked any longer.

If a consultative meeting of the heads of the authorities and the leaders of political parties from the North and the South, in which the highest level persons of the North and the South take part, is convened, it will become an important event on the road to national reunification. Indeed, the new national salvation proposal elucidated by the respected and beloved leader in his New Year's address is a reasonable and realistic national salvation policy which could be put forward only by the great leader, the lodestar of national reunification, in light of the correctness and timeliness of its content and in light of the lofty will of patriotism and nation-loving and the will for national reunification which are reflected in it.

In his historic New Year's address, the great leader also clearly elucidated our positive stand with regard to vigorously continuing various ongoing North-South talks and to convening a consultative meeting for national reunification this year with a view to deciding on the nation's common path to reunification. With the presentation by the great leader in his New Year's address of the new national salvation proposal for pulling down the concrete wall and for realizing free travel and total openness, our people have come to have a firm milestone which makes it possible to achieve an epochal turn in opening the door of reunification.

Together with all of the Korean people who ardently desire peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, I fully support the new national salvation proposal elucidated by the great leader. The attitude toward the new national salvation proposal elucidated by the great leader constitutes precisely a touchstone which classifies reunification and division.

The persons in authority of South Korea have talked about dialogue, reunification, and openness whenever an opportunity has presented itself. If it is true, they should not turn away from our new proposal and should respond to it in deed. It is important for them to accept our constructive proposal for pulling down the concrete wall and turn it into practice without delay.

Talking about detente, reconciliation, and reunification while leaving the concrete wall, which has divided the national territory into two, as it is, is nothing but hypocrisy. Now that the United States and the persons in authority of South Korea have supported and welcomed the opening of a barrier of division in another country recently, there will be no reason whatsoever for which they cannot pull down the barrier that they have built.

Today, the persons in authority in South Korea are punishing, through the National Security Law, those patriots who have risen in the just struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification and have monopolized North-South dialogue under the pretext of unifying channels for dialogue with the North. Thus, they have continued to close the doors of multilateral dialogue of the people of all walks of life. This is, in fact, an expression of their close-door policy which opposes reunification. Furthermore, the persons in authority of South Korea have been brutally punishing those who visited the northern half of the Republic for national reconciliation and reunification, regarding them as criminals. This only shows that they have not extricated themselves from the wrong stand of seeking confrontation and division as yet.

If they are sincerely interested in reunification, the persons in authority of South Korea should renounce the close-door policy of anticommunist confrontation, should not seek entry into the United Nations which internationally legalizes the country's permanent division, and should accept, without delay, our new proposal for convening a consultative meeting of the heads of the authorities and the leaders of political parties, in which the highest level persons of the North and the South take part.

We will make all possible efforts to realize the new national salvation proposal put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year's address this year.

[Dated] 5 January 1990, Pyongyang

Yom Tae-chun Welcomes 'Step'

SK0901042690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—Yom Tae-chun, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, in his statement January 8 welcomed and fully supported the new save-the-nation proposal put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, saying that it is an epochal national salvation step to powerfully accelerate national reunification with nationwide efforts by putting up the entire people as the subject of the cause of reunification and letting them fully discharge their responsibility and play their role.

He said that, if the cause of national reunification is to be promoted as a nationwide cause, with the desire of the nation taken into full account, the wisdom and efforts of the people of all walks of life in the North and the South must be pooled and, to this end, the obstacles must be removed and the way of national reconciliation and unity be paved.

To pull down the concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line, ensures free travel and opens all doors between the North and the South is a realistic step to carry into practice this desire and demand of the nation, he said, and continued:

The South Korean authorities refuse to accept our reasonable proposal for negotiation, shamelessly claiming that there is no concrete wall in the area of the South side. It is nothing but a sort of provocation against our new proposal.

They should affirmatively respond to our new save-the-nation proposal and the proposal for negotiation with a sincere stand and attitude, instead of trying to mislead public opinion at home and abroad with sophism denying even the stark reality.

They must, first of all, demolish the actually existing concrete wall in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line and have the willingness to ensure free travel and open all doors between the North and the South.

Dailies Urge Dismantling of 'Concrete Wall'

Presence Termed 'Disgrace'

SK0701095890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 7 Jan 90

["Let Us Pull Down Concrete Wall To Clear Nation of Disgrace"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang January 7 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today calls for pulling down the reinforced concrete wall built in the area south of the Military Demarcation Line by the South Korean puppets together with the U.S. imperialists and clearing the nation of disgrace.

The concrete wall that bisected the country into the North and the South is a legacy of the North-South confrontation policy of the South Korean rulers, an evidence of their anti-communist, anti-DPRK manoeuvres and a pronoun of grudge and tragedy, says the paper in a signed article.

It continues:

It is a tragedy of history and greatest disgrace of the nation that the Korean nation, a resourceful homogeneous nation with 5,000 year-long history, has the concrete wall within the country in our age which can not be found in any other country.

There is no reason to keep the concrete wall either from the view point of the Chajusong of a nation or of a global trend toward independence, and it must be removed from the sacred territory of the country at an early date.

In the area North of the Military Demarcation Line there is no barrier except barbed wires which mark a boundary. We can remove them anytime.

If the barrier of division is pulled down in the area South of the MDL, there will be no artificial barrier.

This makes it possible for workers, peasants, youth and students, politicians, businessmen, cultural workers, religious men and other people from all walks of life of the North and the South to visit the area of the other side freely, having contact with each other and working without restraint, and, furthermore, the question of opening their doors fully in all spheres including politics, the economy and culture will be easily resolved.

It is clear, then, that a favourable phase will open for the whole nation to pool its strength to repel foreign interference and realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The South Korean puppets are telling a whopping lie that there "exists no" concrete wall in South Korea in stead of paying heed to the demand of people at home and abroad to remove the barrier of division, the article says, adding:

It is a stark fact well known to the world that the South Korean puppets built the concrete wall. Accordingly their assertion denying this fact is nothing but a revelation of their sinister intention to build higher the barrier of division and perpetuate the tragedy of division and disgrace imposed upon the nation.

Whether the South Korean authorities pull down the concrete wall or not is a criterion confirming whether the "openness," "travel" and "reunification" on their lips are true or not.

The South Korean authorities had better stop making an empty talk and remove the reinforced concrete wall without delay as demanded by the people.

Wall Makes Progress 'Impossible'

SK0901112190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 9 (KCNA)—To pull down the concrete wall extending from East to West along the area south of the Military Demarcation Line is the most pressing matter requiring an solution in realising free travel and a full-scale open door between the North and the South and opening a decisive phase of national reunification, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today.

The concrete wall built by the South Korean puppets at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists in a bid to keep the territory and the nation divided for ever is a product of the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy and a symbol of division and confrontation policy, the paper says, and goes on:

Free travel and full-scale opening are impossible as long as the concrete wall remains.

It is owing to the antireunification-North campaign intensified by the South Korean rulers after building the concrete wall that the June 10 and August 15 talks and a grand cross-country march of students in the North and the South burning with patriotism to devote themselves to reunification, preliminary talks for the convocation of an all people's conference, North-South writers' talks, etc. could not be realized in recent years. As long as there remains the wall for keeping the nation bisected forever and confrontation policy, it is impossible to achieve any progress stirring up in the efforts for national reconciliation, unity and reunification.

The concrete wall must be pulled down as early as possible to wash away the disgrace of the nation, too.

It is the tragedy and disgrace of the nation that the North and the South are confronting with each other, keeping the barrier of division the like of which cannot be found in any other country of the world at a time when all countries, small or big, are shaping their destinies on their own responsibility. It is the urgent desire and demand of all the fellow countrymen and the irresistible trend of the times to remove the barrier dividing the country into the North and the South and realise free travel and full-scale open door.

The wall should be pulled down by the South Korean puppets themselves as it was built by them, not by others, following the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" policy.

Now that the United States and the South Korean authorities "welcome" and "support" the opening of the wall of division in another country, there is no reason for them to refuse to pull down the concrete wall in our country.

Dailies on Removing Barrier

SK0401112090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 4 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 4 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON and PYONGYANG SINMUN today editorially call upon all the Koreans in the North and South and abroad to make this year a historical year of change in pulling down the barrier of national division and opening the door of reunification by fighting in firmer unity under the banner of national reunification.

Representing the desire of the entire nation for reunification and its urgent requirements, the great leader President Kim Il-song in his new year address put forward a new save-the-nation proposal to remove the barrier between the North and South, ensuring free travel and opening all their doors.

This proposal, MINJU CHOSON says, is an epochal save-the-nation proposal reflecting the desire of the entire nation for reunification, a realistic save-the-nation step based on the matured demand and actual possibility for national reunification and a decisive save-the-nation step indicating most correctly the way of overcoming obstacles and difficulties in the way of national reunification and making the cause of national reunification the cause of the whole nation.

In order to remove the barrier of national division and materialize free travel between the North and South and a full-scale open door, President Kim Il-song proposed a North-South top-level conference in which the heads of the authorities and the leaders of political parties will take part. This is the most correct and reasonable way of negotiation for this purpose, the editorial says, and stresses:

In order to pull down the barrier of national division and realize free travel between the North and South and a full-scale open door, negotiations between them must be held without delay.

The South Korean authorities should respond without delay to the proposal for holding a North-South top-level conference in which the heads of the authorities and the leaders of political parties will take part to discuss and settle the matter of removing the barrier of national division and materializing free travel and a full scale open door.

First of all, the South Korean authorities must pull down the concrete wall, a symbol of North-South confrontation.

How the heads of the authorities and leaders of political parties of South Korea approach our initiative will be a criterion showing whether "dialogue," "reunification" and "open door" on their lips are true or sham, stresses PYONGYANG SINMUN.

Daily Denounces No Tae-u's New Year Address

SK0901004090 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2223 GMT 4 Jan 90

[NODONG SINMUN 5 January commentary: "Puppet's New Year Jargon Which Is Full of Hypocrisy"]

[Text] On 1 January, traitor No Tae-u of South Korea made a so-called New Year's address. In his address, the traitor claimed from the beginning that the issue of liquidating the Fifth Republic has been politically resolved because Chon Tu-hwan testified at the National Assembly revealing issues of the past and because he made an apology. He also stressed that in the new year democracy must take root in order and stability.

The colonial military dictatorial rule is resolutely running amuck in South Korea, and the Sixth Republic political situation dominated by police security excels that of the Fifth Republic. Therefore, it is indeed the height of effrontery to claim that the liquidation of the Fifth Republic has been clinched.

The National Democratic Alliance of Korea [Chonminnyon], an allied organization which includes almost all democratic movement organizations in South Korea, issued a statement in relation to Chon Tu-hwan's testimony at the National Assembly. Chonminnyon revealed that his testimony, which was weaved with unconvincing excuses and sophistry, played the role of discharging criminal acts rather than revealing the truth of the concealed crimes.

The issue of liquidating the Fifth Republic cannot be resolved through agreement by some ruling and opposition figures or by formal testimony at the National Assembly by a person such as Chon Tu-hwan. This issue can be resolved only when the culprits of the Kwangju massacre and the Fifth Republic irregularities are punished; fascist vicious laws including the National Security Law which are legacies of the Fifth Republic are abolished; and when murderous fascist hotbeds such as the Agency for National Security Planning are dissolved.

As for the No Tae-u ring, this group comprises the main elements and remnants of the Fifth Republic. No Tae-u himself is the center of the core elements of the Fifth Republic. Therefore, for No Tae-u and his ring to emphasize putting an end to the liquidation of the Fifth Republic itself is indeed a political cartoon.

If traitor No Tae-u truly intends to liquidate the Fifth Republic, he must not mock people with testimony and so on according to a ruling-opposition agreement, but must first confess to the crimes of the Kwangju massacre he committed together with traitor Chon Tu-hwan who is in hiding at Paekdam temple; apologize for all the crimes he committed while lording over the people as a minister and as a representative of the South Korean people; and face judgment by history and the people. This is a consistent demand of the South Korean people, victims of the Fifth Republic, and liquidation of the Fifth Republic without this is deceitful and hypocritical and nothing more than empty talk.

Traitor No Tae-u said that he would root democracy in his New Year's address. However, genuine democratization in South Korea is impossible without the liquidation of the Fifth Republic and the overthrow of the dictatorship of the Sixth Republic.

It is no coincidence that the U.S. paper THE NEW YORK TIMES writes that while the No Tae-u ring is ranting about democracy, the laws or governmental organizations that can back this up systematically are not democratized at all.

As 1990 has just begun, the No Tae-u ring is publicly declaring that it cannot abolish fascist vicious laws such as the National Security Law or oppressive organizations, and is labeling the patriotic democratic forces as leftist procommunist forces and as forces seeking to overthrow the system, threatening to suppress them relentlessly. This shows that the No Tae-u fascist group will continue to move along the road of anticommunist fascism in the new year.

Such an attempt could be seen when the puppet traitor babbled that the issue of labor-management relations is a touchstone determining the bright future of the economy and that all must exercise self-restraint and cooperate to revitalize the economy even though he was not able to hide the pressing difficulties due to the economic crisis.

His exaggeration shows that he is attempting to shift the responsibility for the economic crisis onto the workers, who are calling for the right to livelihood, and to find a way to intensify the suppression and plunder of them under the pretext of overcoming the economic crisis and restoring economic vitality.

It was inevitable for No Tae-u to reflect on the issue of reunification in the New Year's address in order to hide his vicious splittist scheme. However, he made it clear once again that he had not given up his criminal scheme to legalize two Koreas on the international scene by means of cross recognition and entry into the United Nations when he said he would continue to promote the splittist and nation-selling Northern policy.

The puppet traitor was never weary of crying for stability and cooperation that day, but it was nothing but the jargon of one who dreams of plucking stars from the sky to say he will achieve stability and cooperation in a colonial fascist society where antagonism and confrontation are growing more acute daily between less than a handful of oppressors and exploiters and the broad oppressed and exploited masses.

The South Korean people, who are experiencing the misfortunes of a critical situation in their society, politics, and economy which is intensifying daily, must respond with a more persistent struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification to the jargon of the puppets which is full of untruth, hypocrisy, and deceit; the puppets, who are moving down the road of nation-selling and betrayal, must face stern judgment by history.

More Press Attacks on Speech

SK0501104090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 5 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today comment on the New Year jargon of the traitor No Tae-u.

In his socalled "New Year address" the traitor No claimed that the problem of "liquidation of the fifth republic legacies was politically clinched" with the "testimony at the National Assembly" by Chon Tu-hwan, and cried that "democracy" must be made to strike its roots in "order and stability" in the New Year.

It is, indeed, the height of effrontery and a political cartoon to claim that the "elimination of the Fifth Republic legacies" was "clinched" in South Korea where the colonial military dictatorship still holds sway, declares a commentary of NODONG SINMUN.

As for the traitor No, he is the core of the core elements of the "Fifth Republic", the news analyst says, and goes on: if he truly intends to abolish the "fifth republic legacies", he must not mock people with "testimony" according to a "ruling-opposition agreement", but confess to the crimes he committed together with the traitor Chon Tu-hwan in Kwangju massacre, apologize for all crimes he committed while lording it over the people as a "minister" and the "chairman" of the "Democratic Justice Party" and face judgement by history and people. Genuine democratization in South Korea is impossible without the abolition of the "fifth republic legacies" and the overthrow of the dictatorship of the "Sixth Republic".

The traitor No, touching upon "labor-management relations", cried that all "should restrain themselves and cooperate with each other to rejuvenate economy." This shows that he attempts to shift the responsibility for the economic crisis on to the workers who call for the right to existence and find a way out in intensifying suppression and plunder of them.

In the "New Year address", No Tae-u made it plain once again that he had not given up his criminal scheme to legalize "two Koreas" on the international scene by means of "cross recognition" and "entry into the United Nations" when he said he would promote the "northern policy".

He was never weary of crying for "stability" and "cooperation" that day, but it was nothing but a jargon of one who dreams of plucking stars from the sky to say he will achieve them in a colonial fascist society where antagonisms and confrontation are daily growing acute between a handful of oppressors and exploiters on the one hand and the broad oppressed and exploited masses on the other.

A news analyst of MINJU CHOSON says:

The traitor No Tae-u intends to mobilize all the manpower and material resources in the preparation for a war against the North, while harshly cracking down on the people of all strata who desire independence, democracy and reunification and call for the right to existence, under the cloak of "order and stability", "labor-management cooperation" and "Northern policy". The moves for fascism, division and war going against the trend of the times are bound to meet a fiasco.

So Yun-sok Participates in Anju People's Rally

SK0801135790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Excerpts] On 4 January, a people's rally of the Anju district mining complexes was held on-the-spot to thoroughly implement the militant tasks put forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in this year's New Year Address. [passage omitted]

Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the Central Committee Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea, responsible secretary of the party of the South Pyongan province, and chairman of the People's Committee of the South Pyongan province, and responsible functionaries of the complexes participated in the rally with the workers. [passage omitted]

Daily Praises Taean Work System as 'Superior'

SK0301105890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 3 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a signed article today says that the Taean work system is the communist economic management system which brilliantly embodies the immortal chuche idea and the revolutionary mass line and the most superior economic management system of our own style suited to the real character of the socialist system and lawful requirements of the building of socialism and communism.

It points out:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the taean work system by publishing the immortal classical work "On Introducing New Systems of Economic Management" in December 1961.

The creation of the taean work system is a great revolution which opened a new phase in the development and perfection of socialist economic management system and a great historical event that brought a fundamental change in the guidance and management of socialist economy.

The advantages of the taean work system lie in that it guarantees collectiveness in enterprise management. To carry on the overall work of the economic management in reliance upon the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and their creative ingenuity to meet the intrinsic requirement of the socialist economy under the collective leadership of the party committees—this is the first superiority of the taean work system.

Another advantage of the taean work system is that it makes it possible to strengthen technical guidance over production and direct the production in an all-round way.

The taean work system is the most superior economic management system under which the economy is managed and run in the way the superiors help their subordinates, the article says, and continues:

The taean work system is the superior economic management system under which to manage enterprise by giving precedence to political work to evoke the conscious enthusiasm and creativity of the masses.

Managing the economy by means of ideologically arousing the people to activity—this is the essential feature of the socialist economic management different from the capitalist one that sets people in motion with money.

Defending and thoroughly applying the taean work system is a sure guarantee for stepping up socialist construction at a very rapid tempo, consolidating the established socialist system and giving fuller play to its true superiority by successfully realising the leadership of our glorious party, stresses the article.

Daily Publishes Kim Il-song's 1955 Report

SK2512062089 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 25 Dec 89

["President Kim Il-song's Work 'On Intensifying Class Education for Party Members'"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang December 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN, the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, today carries the full text of "On Intensifying Class Education for Party Members", the report delivered by the great leader President Kim Il-song at a plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea on April 1, 1955.

The work consists of three parts—"The Nature of Our Revolution and the Basic Tasks of Our Party at the Present Stage", "The Need To Intensify Class Education in the Party at the Present Stage" and "The Basic Direction of Class Education in the Party and Measures for Conducting it".

In the first part of the work, President Kim Il-song elaborates on the nature of our revolution and the basic tasks of our party. He says:

In the Northern half of the Republic, genuine people's government representing and safeguarding the interests of the working class and all other working people has been established, the agrarian reform, the nationalization of industries and other democratic reforms have been carried out and the political unity and solidarity of all the working people strengthened on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class.

Thus, the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution have been completed in the Northern half of the Republic, with the result that the colonial, semi-feudal society of the past has been transformed into a new society of people's democracy which has entered the period of gradual transition to socialism. While carrying out the tasks of the transition period under the leadership of our party, the people in the Northern half have strengthened and developed the democratic base, the fountainhead of our revolution, politically, economically and militarily.

It was this that gave the Korean people the great strength to win a historic victory and defend our revolutionary gains from the enemy's encroachment in the three-year Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique.

However, even to this day, with the tenth anniversary of the liberation close at hand, the U.S. imperialists continue to occupy South Korea, and our territory and people remain divided, with the Southern half completely reduced to a U.S. imperialist colony and military base for unleashing a new war.

The partition of the country has brought great suffering and misery not only to the people of South Korea oppressed by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique, but to the entire Korean people. It is the main obstacle to building our country into a rich and strong state, unified and independent.

Noting that the Korean people, therefore, are still faced with the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution—to achieve the democratic reunification of the country and complete national independence, President Kim Il-song continues:

Under conditions in which U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism, occupies the Southern half of our country and has turned it into a colony, we will have to wage an arduous and protracted nationwide struggle for reunification.

The motive force of our revolution is the working class, the most advanced class in Korea, the peasantry, its most reliable ally, and broad sections of the petty bourgeoisie who are opposed to the forces of imperialism and feudalism. Quite a few national capitalists might also join the anti- imperialist and anti-feudal struggle.

Our party should rally around itself and the government of the republic all the patriotic, democratic forces in North and South Korea to isolate the reactionary forces from the broad masses, and it should mobilize the masses to wage a decisive struggle to support the people's democratic system established in the Northern half of the republic and oppose the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique. Moreover, we must strengthen and develop the democratic base of the Northern half of the republic, the fountainhead of our revolution, politically, economically and militarily, and so make it the decisive force for achieving reunification and independence.

To strengthen the democratic base, our party must consolidate and extend the socialist economic sector that is now dominant in the northern half of the Republic as a result of the victory of the people's democratic revolution and the successes scored in building democracy, and it must tighten the alliance between the workers and peasants, thereby building socialism, step by step, in the North.

Only by building socialism in the northern half of the country will it be possible to strengthen the democratic base and promote reunification and independence. After reunification, the socialist forces in the North will serve as the leading force in rehabilitating and developing the ruined economy of the southern half and in building socialism on a nationwide scale in the future.

To carry out the tasks of socialist construction successfully in the northern half, we must bring into play the creative enthusiasm of the entire working people, who are rallied around the party, and heighten their revolutionary consciousness.

Socialist construction in the North is attended by sharp class struggle in all spheres, and this sets us the task of intensifying class education among our party members.

Referring to the need to intensify class education in the party at the present stage in the second part, President Kim Il-song says:

Our revolutionary struggle against U.S. imperialism and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique is a nationwide struggle for reunification and complete national independence and, at the same time, it is a sharp class struggle for the emancipation of the working class and all the toiling masses in our country.

If we are to wage an effective protracted struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors for reunification and complete independence and build the foundations of socialism successfully in the North, we must arm all our party members with the revolutionary ideology of Marxism- Leninism and raise their class consciousness, so making them thoroughgoing revolutionary fighters leading the working masses.

We will triumph in this protracted struggle only when we arm our party members with revolutionary optimism and the revolutionary conviction that socialism will win and capitalism and imperialism will inevitably fall, only when we train them to become revolutionary fighters who can analyse all objective social phenomena scientifically.

The internal and external circumstances our party finds itself in today, and especially the task of laying the foundations of socialism in the Northern half of the republic, confront us with the need to give Marxist-Leninist education in the party a more concrete content and purpose.

First, we are building socialism under circumstances in which we have stood face to face with the enemy for a long period, and capitalist elements still remain internally and in which the enemy not only refuses to give up his attempt at armed invasion, but infiltrates rotten capitalist ideas by every fraudulent and underhand means and is plotting subversion and sabotage in various ways in alliance with the reactionary elements lurking in the North.

The historical process of the transition from capitalism to socialism entails sharp class struggle.

The landlord class, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements, traitors to the nation and other reactionary elements, who were liquidated in the Northern half of the republic as a result of the democratic reforms, have not yet given up their wild dream of restoring their old positions, nor have they abandoned their true colours as exploiters.

Moreover, the survivals of the thinking, customs and traditions of the old society which were implanted in the masses of our people over a long period have not yet been completely eliminated.

All these factors are obstacles to socialist construction and inevitably exert a negative influence in all fields of politics, the economy and culture, overtly or covertly, consciously or unconsciously.

What is more, the U.S. imperialists and the traitorous Syngman Rhee clique resorting to all kinds of manoeuvres to wreck the achievements of socialist construction in the North, as the political and economic footholds of the enemy have been basically eliminated and our patriotic, democratic forces have grown more united in the North, the revolutionary awareness of the people in the south has increased gradually and the enemy has become even more isolated. In a desperate attempt to hinder socialist construction in the Northern half of the republic, the enemy never stops dispatching secret agents, wreckers and saboteurs to pry out our state and military secrets, organize espionage and sabotage in factories, mills, railways and villages and resort to every conceivable means, including murder and arson.

In his subversive activities, the enemy attempts to use wavering elements who are not steadfast ideologically and those with an unclean record. The exposure and punishment of the Pak Hon-yong-Yi Sung-yop gang, the hired spies of U.S. imperialism, and of other wreckers and saboteurs brought to light the kind of despicable and sinister hostile activities which the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique are conducting against the Northern half of the Republic.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppet Syngman Rhee clique are spreading all kinds of falsehoods and slanders, using all their propaganda media and methods. All this means that, under conditions in which the reactionary elements in the North have not yet been completely eliminated, some backward elements in our ranks may be influenced by the enemy.

Only by intensifying class education in the party and among all the people can we prevent our people from being contaminated with reactionary ideas and carry out socialist construction successfully in the Northern half of Republic.

Second, due to the peculiarities of the development of our country in the past, class awareness is not strong enough among the workers and peasants who are the basic masses of our party.

From the first days of its formation, the Korean working class fought in the van of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement and, inspired by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the successes of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, emerged as the glorious leader in this struggle. Especially since the August 15 liberation, the Korean working class has been carrying out its tasks splendidly in all fields of party and state building as the leading class, the core detachment.

However, the Korean working class is still young, it has not yet been tried and steeled in large-scale revolutionary movement. The ranks of our working class started to grow rapidly following the August 15 liberation and expanded on a large scale especially in the postwar rehabilitation period, with the majority coming from the peasantry and the urban petty bourgeoisie.

This state of affairs has allowed various kinds of backward thinking to infiltrate the ranks of our working class.

In the ranks of the peasantry, too, there has been a considerable ideological change.

Throughout the period of Japanese imperialist rule, the majority of the Korean peasants groaned under the whip of the colonial plunderers and feudal landlords. Their life was as miserable as that of the workers, for they were subjected to double or triple plunder by the Japanese imperialists, the landlords and the capitalists. Therefore, the Korean peasants, encouraged by the struggle of the working class, fought the Japanese imperialists and the landlords. It was in these circumstances that the Korean peasantry greeted the August 15 liberation. Through the agrarian reform carried out after liberation by the people's government, they were freed from the age-old feudal exploitation and given land free of charge. Broad sections of the peasantry, therefore, played a progressive role in the democratic reforms and in the great task of building democracy, giving positive support to the policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic and taking an active part in the people's government, and they markedly improved their living conditions.

But with their life improving, some of our peasants have already forgotten the misery of the past when they were exploited, oppressed and maltreated in every way by the Japanese imperialist colonial rulers and the landlords. Among the peasants one often finds such manifestations as slackening their vigilance and hatred against their class enemies and placing their own personal interests above those of the state.

Our intelligentsia, too, is lacking in class consciousness. Of course, in the days of Japanese imperialist domination, a considerable number of them joined the revolutionary ranks in opposition to Japanese imperialism under the influence of the working-class movement. They have greatly heightened their Marxist- Leninist outlook since liberation, in the course of serving the country and the people and, especially, in the course of the democratic reforms, the building of democracy and the fatherland liberation war.

Some intellectuals, however, have not yet completely got rid of old bourgeois habits formed in the past while serving in the Japanese imperialists' economic and cultural institutions and, in particular, they have not rid themselves of liberal tendencies and dissolute habits. They are not sensitive to what is new and fail to keep up with new developments. Moreover, some of them, who have lost sight of their duty to serve the country and the people, do not work in a responsible way and have not yet completely discarded the servile mentality fostered in the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

Third, in the period of the national-liberation struggle against Japanese imperialism, our working people did not have a revolutionary party, their vanguard.

Because there was no party, our working people could not become educated in Marxism-Leninism or be trained through organized revolutionary struggle.

In an attempt to numb the revolutionary consciousness of the Korean working masses, the Japanese imperialists used cruel measures to stop the spread of advanced ideas and, in particular, resorted to all manner of evil false propaganda, slander and vilification against the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary ideology and theory. Moreover, the dissemination of "Marxist literature", intentionally distorted by the Japanese imperialists, had a harmful ideological effect on our intelligentsia. The poison of such reactionary propaganda conducted by the Japanese imperialists has not yet been thoroughly removed from the minds of the masses of our people, and some backward party members, too, have not yet completely freed themselves from its influence.

Historically, these factors constitute the main reason why Marxist-Leninist ideology and theory were not widely disseminated among our working masses.

Fourth, we must realize that our party has a short history and the quality of its composition is still low.

Our party is young, only about ten years old. As conditions after the August 15 liberation were comparatively favourable for our struggle, many progressive elements of the working class, the toiling peasantry and the working intellectuals joined our party ranks.

Our party members were tried and tested during the five years of peaceful construction and especially during the three years of bitter war. But many fine party members were killed in the war, and nearly 50 per cent of the party members are new recruits admitted since then. Furthermore, approximately 60 per cent of the total membership are of peasant origin.

A large proportion of the party members have direct or indirect connections with small commodity production. Thus, petty-bourgeois ideology stemming from these connections inevitably exerts a negative influence on our revolutionary work and on our ideological front.

Owing to these circumstances, the bulk of our party members today have not been tempered in practical work and are not fully prepared ideologically and theoretically.

Fifth, ideological and political education within the party to heighten the class consciousness of the cadres and rank and file has in many cases been conducted perfunctorily in the past.

Many of our party organizations have failed to get all their members to understand that the democratic reforms in the Northern half of the republic were carried out in the midst of acute class struggle, that the fatherland liberation war against the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique was the manifestation of fierce class struggle, that the socialist construction which is in progress in the North at the present stage also involves class struggle, and that all our activities for the accomplishment of the party's tasks, without exception, reflect specific aspects of the class struggle.

The result is that many party members do not have a clear idea of the path we have followed and the path we should take, nor do they thoroughly understand what the building of the foundations of socialism demands of them or what tasks they should perform for the party and the state.

The conditions peculiar to the development of our country and the inadequacy of the class education conducted by our party over the years have given rise to a number of negative manifestations in the thinking and action of some party members and cadres, manifestations which are detrimental to the interests of our revolution.

First, some of our party members lack a correct understanding of the nature and fundamental tasks of our revolution, its future and the methods for carrying it out.

Second, some of our party members attach more weight to their personal interests than to the interests of the revolution, the party and the people.

Third, because of their weak class consciousness, some party members do not wage a principled struggle against exploitative practices, have not rid themselves of the outdated bourgeois attitude towards labour and are dishonest as regards state and public property.

Fourth, some party members and responsible cadres do not faithfully serve the interests of the revolution and the party, nor do they courageously struggle to uphold principle in their work. On the contrary, blinded by careerism, avarice and a desire for fame, they persist in a bureaucratic method of work by glossing over facts, flattering their superiors and ordering their subordinates about.

Fifth, evil factional practices tending to undermine the unity of the party and split it still exist among some party members. They are steeped in the poison of factionalism.

Sixth, lack of class consciousness on the part of some party members and cadres is seen in the fact that they are carried away by success and become lazy and slack and do not sharpen their vigilance against the enemy.

All these things I have mentioned confront us with the urgent task of intensifying Marxist-Leninist education in our party and raising the revolutionary consciousness of its entire membership.

In the third part President Kim Il-song points to the basic direction of class education in the party and measures for conducting it.

He says:

Party organs and organizations at all levels should devote special attention to conducting class education in the party, directed at achieving reunification and independence and the successful building of the foundations of socialism in the Northern half of the republic—the party's fundamental tasks at the present stage.

The basic direction of class education in the party should be as follows:

First, we should study the theory and principles of Marxism-Leninism by linking them with the specific realities of our country, and class education for party members should be linked with our real, vigorous life and practical struggle.

We must in no case permit such tendencies as mechanically copying the militant experience of the parties of other countries, without studying it in relation to the actual situation in Korea, and stuffing the minds of party members with this experience.

On no account do we study Marxism-Leninism and the militant experience of other parties merely for the sake of knowledge alone. We study Marxist theory, outlook and methods and the experience fraternal parties have gained in their revolutionary struggles in order to analyse correctly the problems of the revolution and political and economic questions in our own country and use them as a guide to action in our own struggle.

However, instead of critically assimilating the militant experience of other parties, many of our party members swallow it whole. They know how to copy foreign things intact, but not how to apply them correctly to our actual conditions. Thus their knowledge does not benefit our work and they commit dogmatic errors by applying foreign things mechanically to the realities of our country.

The political education of our party members should not be limited to learning Marxist-Leninist theory and advanced experience merely for the sake of knowing about them. Instead, emphasis should be laid on learning to apply them correctly to the actual conditions in our country and, on that basis, to analyse the situation in our country, and to see how matters stand at present and how they will be in the future.

In order to raise the class consciousness of party members through our real life and practical struggles, it is most important to get the entire party membership to acquire a correct understanding of the objective laws of social development in our country, and, in particular, to enable them to analyse scientifically the economic forms and social and economic conditions of the various classes and their mutual relations at each stage of social development.

We must give all party members a clear understanding of the reactionary nature of the hostile classes by teaching them which classes oppressed and exploited the Korean people in the past and are continuing to do so at present, why these classes betray the country and the people and how cunningly they deceive the workers and peasants. We must also teach party members who is capable of fighting for national freedom and independence in the most revolutionary way, which classes and strata can join hands with us, and on what basis, and thus give them a correct understanding of the main motive force of the revolution and its allies.

Second, we should educate our party members in the all-conquering ideology of Marxism-Leninism, so that they acquire a dialectical materialist outlook with regard to both nature and society and are confident in the final victory of our revolution.

To this end, we should imbue all party members with a clear understanding of the general laws governing nature and society and, especially, arm them with scientific knowledge about the essence of class struggle under capitalism, about the inevitable collapse of capitalism and imperialism and the certain triumph of socialism and communism.

We should teach party members to feel a deep sense of honour and pride in taking part in the struggle to overthrow imperialism and win victory in the world socialist revolution, and we should foster in them revolutionary optimism based on a firm belief in the emancipation of the oppressed working people and the inevitable victory of socialism and communism and on awareness of the righteousness of their cause.

We Korean people are not isolated in our struggle against U.S. imperialism. The Soviet people and progressive mankind throughout the world are all opposed to the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism. In Asia, in particular, the 600 million people of China stand side by side with us at the battlefront against (?world) U.S. imperialism.

We should get every party member to understand fully that this internationalist solidarity serves as an important guarantee for the victory of our revolution and arm him with the idea of proletarian internationalism and the lofty spirit of patriotism.

We can win final victory only by uniting firmly with the peoples of the soviet union and of all other fraternal countries, by tirelessly striving for the unity of the entire people against the U.S. Imperialists and by struggling to build up our revolutionary forces.

Third, we must bring up and train all party members to become indomitable revolutionary fighters and ardent political workers, who, as the vanguard of our working masses, will always be ready to sacrifice even their lives in the interests of the party and the revolution, not only in the present stage but until the attainment of the final goal of our revolution.

All party organizations should educate and train each member of the party to keep his glorious title of workers' party member clean, to subordinate his own desires and actions to those of the party, to regard it as his duty to implement party decisions and directives and observe state laws, to match words with deeds and link theory with practice and to adhere strictly to party, revolutionary discipline and order which are uniform and obligatory for all.

All party organizations should help each party member and cadre to be faithful in his party life, to practise extensive criticism within the party, particularly criticism from below, to rectify in good time all shortcomings and mistakes, which run counter to the interests of the party, and to wage a stubborn struggle against flatterers and deceivers who are not frank with the party, conceal the truth and are fond of ostentation.

All party organizations should make each party member realize that labour is the highest honour and an essential thing in life and should see to it that each member is guided in his daily life by the collectivist spirit of protecting public property as the apple of his eye and valuing the interests of the party, the state and society above his personal interests. It is necessary to get all party members and working people to work devotedly and use their initiative in all domains of socialist construction, correct wrong attitudes towards labour through practical struggle, and fight actively for the elimination of all exploitative practices in town and country.

Party organizations should teach the party rank and file to spot class enemies, struggle resolutely against political blindness and all manifestations of indolence and laxity, watch out sharply for enemy subversion and sabotage so as to detect and expose them in good time, and take the lead in the all-people anti-espionage struggle.

Fourth, in conformity with what I have said about basic orientation for class education in the party, a fundamental change should be made in the methods of political education and study within the party.

Our party organizations have so far failed to get rid of formalistic methods of political education, such as passing on and cramming the teaching material into the members' heads in the manner of reading a talmudic service, using the same study programme without concretely taking into account the knowledge and political and theoretical level of individual party members.

We must overcome dogmatism and formalism in party education and see to it that our party's lines and policies are brought home in good time to the party rank and file and successfully put into practice.

For this purpose, the educational systems at all levels and the teaching materials should be so revised as to intensify class education. The study of Marxist-Leninist theory, especially, should be promoted among the leading cadres of the party and state, and close attention should be paid to the selection, allocation and training of propaganda and educational workers who are always in contact with the party rank and file, and their political and theoretical level should be raised. Our party publications should be decisively improved both in form and content so that the masses at large can understand them easily and find them interesting.

At the same time, party organizations must improve their leadership over class education within the party. All provincial, city and county party committees and primary party organizations should eradicate any wrong tendency to underestimate the party's ideological work. They should regard conducting Marxist-Leninist education among the cadres and party rank and file as their most important task and should give systematic day-to-day leadership in this work.

A number of our party organizations and leading cadres still do not understand that they can ensure the fulfilment of the economic tasks confronting the party bodies by inspiring, organizing and mobilizing the masses to carry out these tasks through the party's ideological and political work, and they fail to link the party's political work with economic work correctly. In such party organizations the significance of ideological work has been underrated, ideological work is given second place and relegated to the background in their day-to-day activities.

Those party workers who are oblivious of the importance of the party's ideological and political work and neglect to guide it, have become petty slaves to routine in that they either take the administrative work into their own hands or tail behind it, in that they do little to keep up daily contact with the masses, giving themselves only to shock campaigns and in that they are out of touch with the actual conditions in the lower units and do not grasp important problems involved in carrying out party policy.

Party organizations should conduct propaganda work purposefully, its primary content being the basic line of the party and problems involved in carrying out its immediate policies and the organizational and ideological consolidation of the party ranks.

In conclusion President Kim Il-song stresses:

The party central committee is convinced that by intensifying education in Marxism-Leninism, party organizations at all levels will educate and train the entire membership to become iron-willed revolutionary fighters that no force can subdue, and that, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party and holding aloft the immortal banner of Marxism-Leninism, they will lead the entire people in North and South Korea even more successfully in the struggle for the reunification and independence of the country.

U.S. To Use Japanese as 'Shock Brigade' in War

SK0601111490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 6 Jan 90

[Text] Pyongyang January 6 (KCNA)—The tension is heightening and the danger of war is growing in Asia due to the arms buildup of the Japanese reactionaries, notes NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

Recalling that the Japanese Government recently set the scale of the "defence appropriations" for the fiscal 1990 beginning April at 4,160 billion yen, or 6.1 percent up on the present fiscal year, the news analyst says:

This shows that there is no change in the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters' policy of arms buildup.

Japan holds first place in the growth rate of military spendings and third place in the amount of military expenditure in the world.

The Japanese Government's decision to drastically increase the military appropriations in the new fiscal year goes against the trend of the times toward peace and disarmament and it is a challenge to the Asian people and world peaceloving people who are aspiring after peace and security in Asia.

It is an invariable design of the revived Japanese militarists to realize the old dream of "the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by turning Japan into a military power and committing military aggression on Asian countries. Increased military appropriations reveal this ambition.

The arms buildup step of the Japanese Government is closely linked particularly with the U.S. imperialists' sinister plot to provoke another war of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists intend to use the Japanese military forces as a shock brigade in a war of aggression against the Korean people and the Japanese reactionaries scheme to plunge into a new war of aggression in Korea started by the U.S. imperialists and thus lay the beginning of military aggression to realize the old dream of "the Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere".

South Korea

Government Plans To Make Overtures to North

SK0701114090 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 7 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] On 6 January, the government projected that this year will be the most suitable time to induce North Korea to open its doors and to develop North-South relations. Thus, the government decided to actively promote various plans to improve North-South relations such as greatly reducing the scale of the "Team-Spirit" exercises and the Korea-U.S. joint military exercises, and to allow Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group to pay a second visit to the North.

It was learned that the government will announce this kind of plan on 10 January when President No Tae-u holds his New Year's press conference.

Along with this, the government plans to settle the issue of raising the status of the minister of the National Unification Board to the level of a deputy prime minister as soon as possible, an issue which had been postponed until June of 1991. This is to allow the minister of the National Unification Board to take charge of general North-South related duties such as developing policies on strategies toward the North.

In relation to the scale of the "Team-Spirit" exercises which were held annually with a total of 200,000 soldiers, including 130,000 Korean soldiers and 70,000 U.S. soldiers (including the 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in Korea), the government decided that this year they would conduct the "Team-Spirit" exercises with only 160,000 soldiers, a reduction of about 20 percent, which represents a reduction of around 40,000 soldiers in all.

Among the 40,000 soldiers who will not participate in the exercises will be 30,000 Korean soldiers and 10,000 U.S. soldiers who were dispatched from bases in Okinawa and Hawaii. The 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in Korea will participate in the exercises without any reduction.

It was learned that recently the government conveyed its intention of reducing the number of soldiers participating in the exercises through diplomatic channels, and as a result a positive response was received from the U.S. side.

The government is also planning to allow Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group, to pay a second visit to the North as soon as he submits his application and it will actively promote the joint development of Mt. Kumgang. On 7 January of last year, Chong had visited the North to vitalize the work of cooperative exchanges between the North and South.

According to this kind of plan, it seems that the second visit to the North by Chairman Chong will take place in late April.

The government decided initially to freely carry out active strategies for dialogue such as actively putting into operation the already existing four channels of dialogue including the preliminary talks for North-South high-level talks to encourage the winds of freedom within North Korea and newly propose non-political talks in the field of culture and environment.

Therefore, it seems that the 8th North-South Red Cross contacts by working-level delegates slated for 22 January as proposed by the North Korean side will be held and full-dress discussions on the issue of exchanging the second home town-visiting groups will be carried out.

Along with this, it was learned that the government is considering plans to lend out rice that is currently in surplus or exchange it with North Korea's cereals in order to help the North Korean people improve their living.

It was also learned that in order to prepare for discussions on arms control and disarmament between the North and South, the government is examining establishing an Arms Control Committee (tentatively named) which will be under the direct control of the president.

It was learned that this committee will be formed with the presidential aide on diplomacy for national security as the chairman and with directors in the departments of foreign affairs, national defense, national unification board, and the Agency for National Security Planning. They will take exclusive responsibility for developing policies on arms control and also develop cooperative strategies for disarmament toward the North.

High-Level Meetings With DPRK Being Planned

SK0801110690 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 8 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] On 8 January, it was learned that the government is planning talks between President No Tae-u and North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk and talks between President Kim Il-song and Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun with the goal of realizing North-South summit talks by 15 August this year, the 45th anniversary of national liberation.

It was also learned that such a plan by the government is being pushed ahead under the assumption that if agreement is reached during the sixth round of preliminary meetings for talks between North-South high-level authorities slated for 31 January, the prime minister of each side can visit Seoul and Pyongyang in turn.

On 8 January, a relevant high-ranking government official said it is his understanding that a plan for talks between the top leaders and prime ministers of both sides has already been conveyed to the North Korean side and that although no response on whether it accepts this plan or not has been received from North Korea, heads of the delegations will be the prime ministers of the two sides after North-South high-level talks are brought to a successful settlement.

If agreement is reached on the last agenda item during the preliminary meeting slated for 31 January, the first round of high- level talks will be held in Seoul in early March after one or two working-level contacts during February, and the second round of talks will be held in Pyongyang during the month of April.

It has been learned that the government is planning to announce the plan of the "Team Spirit" exercise in mid-January—10 days to 1 month earlier than usual—in order to help realize the high-level talks and to reach agreement in the talks slated for 31 January, while keeping a close watch on North Korea's reaction.

According to such plan, the governments of Korea and the United States agreed to reduce the scale of this year's "Team Spirit" exercise from that of previous years by 30 percent, to a size of about 140,000 troops, cutting 17,000 U.S. troops and 40,000 ROK Army soldiers.

Unlike previous years, Kim Il-song did not touch on the issue of suspending the "Team Spirit" exercise in his New Year address this year.

It appears that if North-South high-level talks are held, the issue of convening the North-South summit talks to discuss the issue of a nonaggression declaration; the issue of concluding the three agreements on travel, communications, and trade; the issue of abolishing the "Team Spirit" exercise; the issue of reducing armed forces including U.S. troops in South Korea, and the issue of creating military trust, including the issue of arms control, will emerge as important items on the talks' agenda.

Defense Minister Expects North-South Arms Talks

SK0101040090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jan 90 p 3

[By staff reporter Pak In-chol]

[Text] Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun says he expects arms control talks between the two halves of Korea will begin in the mid-1990s.

In an exclusive interview with THE KOREA HERALD yesterday, the minister said that Korea and the United States are continuing talks to conclude a memorandum of understanding (MOU) on the relocation of the Yongsan U.S. Compound. He thus brushed aside a report that both countries have resolved the knotty problem, with Seoul promising to bear the full cost of the relocation.

Responding to criticism that the excessive discipline in the military torments soldiers, he said the military will set up a committee to investigate beatings.

Following are questions and answers of the interview:

Question: You did mention briefly the necessity for arms control in a meeting of key military commanders early last month. Would you elaborate?

Answer: Arms control talks are aimed at staving off an indefinite arms race between the South and the North. Both sides could also promote mutual understanding about the stationing and operation of their armaments in order to reduce the danger of war.

Our effort to achieve peaceful unification of the divided country needs to initiate arms control talks between both sides.

Our basic policy is to control and reduce both sides' armaments in stages after concluding a nonaggression agreement and a peace treaty. But such matters as the serious arms disparity between the South and the North, deep-rooted distrust and ideological differences remain stumbling blocks to arms control talks.

Still, I expect that talks designed to reduce arms between both sides will start in the mid-1990s, considering various circumstances.

By that time, I think, we would be able to make much progress in our self-defense posture and there may be changes in the role of U.S. forces in Korea.

For its part, North Korea is beset by economic difficulties resulting from its continuing arms buildup. The Northern regime, I think, couldn't continue to ignore the democratic reforms sweeping Eastern Europe and may be forced to open itself to the West.

Q: You said the country will have to make preparations for possible reductions in the U.S. forces in Korea. What do you mean?

A: In my view, the stationing of U.S. troops in Korea has benefited both Korea and the United States. Their presence has been helpful not only in preventing provocations from north Korea, but also in curbing the Soviet expansion in Northeast Asia.

I understand some U.S. lawmakers are demanding a reduction in the 43,000 U.S. troops. Thus far, however, the United States and Korea have not reached any agreement on a reduction in American forces in Korea. There could be some advantages to the proposed reduction in U.S. forces in Korea, because it would give us an opportunity to speed up the nation's self-defense readiness. But under the current circumstances, where the regional security situation in this part of the world and relations between south and north Korea have not changed at all, I believe the U.S. presence should be continued for the time being.

Q: You have said you hope there will be improvements in the United Nations Command (UNC) and the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command (CFC) in favor of Korea.

A: I hope that the Korean Armed Forces will gradually recover their authority in the CFC. We have already called on the U.S. side to strengthen the power of the CFC's Korean deputy commander and to name a Korean general as its munitions chief as a first step for the purpose. The government will also reinforce functions of the Joint Chiefs of Staff through an overhauling of the Armed Forces Organization Law.

As for the UNC, it is the only legal system to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula at present, which is still in a semiwar technically.

So I hope the command will continue to exist until peace finally settles on the peninsula. If some changes are needed in the structure of the UNC, I suggest that the Armistice Agreement be revised or supplemented in stages based on an understanding between South and North Korea.

Q: Gen. Louis C. Menetrey, commander of the U.S. forces in Korea, has said he is willing to negotiate with the Korean Government over a change in America's operational authority over the Korean military at any time, if Korea demands it. When do you think is most appropriate?

A: First of all, I want to stress that the two governments have never had negotiations on the matter to date. And I think it is undesirable to hold any negotiations until either North Korea gives up its scheme to communize the south or our Korean Armed Forces have the capability to cope with an attack from north Korea without the help of the United States.

Q: When do you believe a memorandum of understanding between Korea and the United States will be concluded on the relocation of the Yonsan U.S. Military Compound?

A: At present, both governments are negotiating to conclude the issue. But the two countries have yet to reach an agreement on costs to relocate the U.S. Military Compound. The government is studying all possible ways to minimize the cost.

Q: Don't you think that the possibility of military conflicts on the Korean Peninsula has decreased because of the establishment of consular relations between Korea and the Soviet Union?

A: Korea and the Soviet Union agreed on the establishment of the consular relationship last Dec. 8 and officially will start their business from today. It surely will contribute to setting up official diplomatic relations between the two countries and this development will be very helpful in bringing peace to the Korean Peninsula in the future.

But the Soviet Union had opposed establishing diplomatic relations with Korea, apparently because of its relations with north Korea. So I want to say at this time that the consular relations will only contribute to strengthening economic exchanges between the two countries.

Q: You also instructed key military leaders to prevent accidents at military camps, particularly beatings. Could you talk about ideal ways to head off deaths of soldiers?

A: I think tragic accidents are caused mainly by a sudden change in young men's sense of values. Some experience trouble in adjusting to the military because of their psychological insecurity.

The service span of 30 months, I think, is very short to correct their distorted way of thinking, because the spent more than 20 years in society under totally different conditions. In that respect, I have instructed military leaders to educate their men incessantly to prevent accidents stemming from excessive discipline.

The ministry will set up a committee to investigate deaths by beatings and will punish the unit commanders involved as well.

Korean Attitudes on Reunification Issue Reported

SK0501135290 Seoul YONHAP in English 1241 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—A majority of South Koreans have a keen interest in the reunification of the Korean peninsula but are generally pessimistic about the possibility of realizing it in the near future, a nationwide survey by Korea Gallup Polls said Friday.

Most Koreans are not well aware of a new South Korean unification formula based on the concept of a "Korean commonwealth" proposed last September by President No Tae-u, according to the survey conducted at the request of the Unification Ministry.

Nearly 90 percent of 1,500 persons, randomly selected among those aged 20 or more across the country except Cheju-do island province in November, answered that they are acutely interested in reunification. Over 26 percent said that reunification will be impossible forever and 5.4 percent said it will be realized only after 30 years.

Around 6 percent believed that reunification will come within five years, while 22.7 percent in six to ten years, 3.4 percent in 11 to 15 years and 11.4 percent in 16 to 20 years. Nearly 5.5 percent presumed that reunification would be possible in 21 to 30 years, while 19.1 percent said they don't know.

More than 30 percent, mainly younger people with higher education, answered they support private-level inter-Korean contacts without government intervention, contrary to the government position to monopolize South-North contacts. But 29 percent replied that the private-level contacts would contribute little to reunification and 35.8 percent said that they would contribute nothing, the survey said.

Over 80 percent maintained that the South consider North Korean proposals positively with confidence in its superiority chiefly in economy. But 44.6 percent answered they had not heard of the Korean commonwealth formula, according to the polls.

Minister Optimistic About 'Inter-Korean Dialogue'

SK0301023890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—South Korea will seek to set up a special fund to promote economic cooperation with North Korea this year, National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku said Tuesday. In an exclusive interview with YONHAP news agency, Yi said the

National Unification Board will push for the creation of the economic cooperation fund as a priority project but that the most urgent task is to conclude agreements on border passage, communications and trade between the two Koreas.

The first half of the decade will be an era of dialogue, exchange and cooperation between South and North Korea, the top unification policy-maker predicted, while the second half of the 1990s will see full-fledged discussions on military and political issues. These issues should be handled in such forums as an inter-Korean summit, and ministerial and council meetings, which are embraced in president No Tae-u's unification formula, Yi said.

He also said a joint committee office should be established in the truce village of Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone dividing the two Koreas to deal with details.

Military issues, including arms control, should be discussed after a non-aggression agreement is signed between South and North Korea, he said.

Allowing South Koreans to watch North Korean television or read North Korea's ruling workers party organ, NODONG SHINMUN, should come about gradually, he said.

"To let South Koreans see the reality of North Korea through the North Korean media will narrow the gap between the two sides and eventually contribute to free travel between the two Koreas, as was the case in East and West Germany," the unification minister said. But opening should be made prudently and gradually because there are diverse views among the South Korean people on the matter, Yi said.

Yi was optimistic about inter-Korean dialogue this year and said behind-the-scenes contacts are sometimes necessary between the two sides to promote cooperation.

"In order to make substantial progress in inter-Korean dialogue, both open and closed channels should be used," he said. Yi cautiously hinted that North Korean leader Kim Il-song may hand over power to his son, Kim Chong-il, this year.

A sharp change in North Korea's policy is unlikely even after the younger Kim takes over, however, because of the extensive preparations that have been made, he said. Although it would be precipitate to expect radical change, there is a possibility of some change in light of international developments, Yi said.

Subsidies Considered To Prod Trade With North

SK0801081490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0140 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 8 (YONHAP)—South Korea in a bid to invigorate trade between South and North Korea is considering the use of cash subsidies to prod North Korea into allowing direct inter-Korean trade, a senior government official said Monday.

"The government is considering buying goods from the North at prices far higher than normal while selling them goods at below normal prices," the official said. "We would compensate private traders for their losses, possibly from the South-North Korean cooperation fund."

Noting that the government views active direct trade as an essential precursor to personal exchanges between the two Koreas and direct investment, he said the current indirect trade via Hong Kong and Japan should be replaced with direct trade.

"It is true that Pyongyang remains negative toward formalizing trade with Seoul, but there are signs the North will accept direct trade if Seoul does not open the details to the public," the official added, speaking on condition of anonymity.

Trade between South and North Korea has reached 21.5 million U.S. dollars it began in October 1988, more than 99 percent of it imports from the North.

South Considers Restoring Power Lines to North

SK0901023290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0216 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea, looking for a way to supply North Korea with electricity as part of an effort to activate inter-Korean exchanges, is carefully considering restoring power lines to the North, sources at the Energy and Resources Ministry said Tuesday.

The government, the sources said, is examining the possibility of providing North Korea with electricity to alleviate shortages in the North through one of two possible routes. One option under consideration is to link substations in Munsan, just south of the western part of the Demilitarized Zone, with substations in Pyongsan, Hwanghae Province in North Korea, and the other is to set up power lines along the east coast.

Experts say that technically it would be easy to link the substations since they use the same voltage and frequency and predict the cost of rehabilitation for the power line between Munsan and Pyongsan would be 9 billion won (about 13.23 million U.S. Dollars). North Korea suspended South-bound power transmission in the late 1940s, following the inauguration of separate governments in each half.

North Korea has reportedly limited power for civilian use since 1985. Its generating capacity is at 6.9 million kilowatts, compared with South Korea's 20.99 million kilowatts, according to Energy Ministry officials.

Government Plans Cultural Exchange With North

SK0801135890 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] In informal talks with reporters today, Yi O-yong, minister of culture, said that the government is planning to propose 5-point principles for a cultural exchange to North Korea in mid-January.

It has been learned that included in this plan is the proposal for jointly sending art troupes of the North and the South to various international events including the Asian Games in Beijing in order to recover the homogeneity of the people.

Pyongyang Reacts Positively to Student Exchanges

SK0701094190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 90 p 3

[Text] North Korea has shown an affirmative reaction to inter-university student exchanges, but hesitated carrying them out immediately, Dr. Kim Chung-tae, chairman of Korea University's Alumni Association in Los Angeles, said yesterday.

In a report to Kim Chin-ung, acting president of Korea University, on his four-day Pyongyang mission, Dr. Kim said that North Korea University administrator showed positive reaction to the proposal of student exchanges with Pyongyang's three higher-learning academies.

As for the early inter-university exchanges, Kim said he did not reach any tangible agreements with school officials in Pyongyang.

The 53-year-old U.S. citizenship holder visited Pyongyang Dec. 30 - Jan. 2 and met with officials of Kim Il-song University, Kim Chaek Industrial University and Pyongyang Medical College.

On behalf of his alma mater, he delivered invitations signed by the Korea University president to relevant North Korean school administrators and proposed to invite 10 students from the three North Korean schools.

DJP 'Shake Up' Causes 'Heated Power Struggle'

SK0501022690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 90 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Power Struggle"]

[Text] A heated power struggle has been going on among relatively young leaders of the ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party] before the imminent shakeup of the party leadership.

The post of party chairman appears to have been decided to go to Rep. Pak Tae-chun who has close family ties with ex-President Chon Tu-hwan.

Pak, who belongs to the senior group, reportedly has the strong backing of former floor leader Kim Yun-hwan who has been also tapped for the chairmanship.

Kim denied the rumor that No is likely to pick him up, saying that even if that is true, he cannot assume the office. He appears to be enjoying No's now on an overseas business trip, to come back home earlier than his schedule.

A strong opposition to Kim as party chairman has been voiced by present floor leader Yi Han-tong, a nonmainstreamer together with former secretary-general Yi Chong-chan.

Yi recommended party adviser Yu Hak-song for the chairmanship, on the ground that the post should not be assumed by a TK member any longer.

He also praised Rep. Chong Tong-song as a suitable man for the job of floor leader. Chong had been one of the loyal proteges of ex-President Chon but under No reign has been pushed aside from the mainstream.

Secretary-general Yi Chun-ku is also casting a critical look at the move by Kim Yun-hwan to snatch the job away from him. While denying any intention to become a party chairman, Kim, however, did not make it a secret that he wants the secretary-general post.

The two played golf during the New Year holidays and exchanged their feelings.

Pak Tae-chun Appointed New Chairman of DJP

SK0601025390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u, who concurrently heads the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], appointed Rep. Pak Tae-chun, chairman of the state-invested Pohang Iron and Steel Company (POSCO), as the new party chairman yesterday.

The party's No. 2 post has been vacant since Rep. Pak Chun-kyu's resignation on Dec. 29 over controversial remarks about a realignment of the four parties, even at the risk of disbanding the DJP.

The announcement came moments after President No met Rep. Pak Tae-chun for two hours at Chongwadae upon his return from an overseas trip.

In line with President No's wishes, Pak emphasized solidarity and party members in a statement to the press after his appointment.

Deputy DJP spokesman Rep. Yi Kung-kyu said yesterday that President No will reshuffle other key officers after consulting with the newly-appointed chairman today.

Pak said he would work to restore the public trust in politics, which is at a low ebb now. Good is the kind of politics in which people can be concerned with their own lives, forgetting politics, he said.

As to the much-touted political alignment, he has yet to adjust himself to politics in the capacity of chairman of the DJP.

Turning to relations with the so-called three Kims, the reticent chairman said they are "lifetime politicians." "I want to learn from them," he said.

When asked to say if he would continue to hold the post of POSCO chairman, he said in a roundabout way that he would.

He said a program to raise the annual output of the company to 20 million tons by 1992 is now underway, a situation from which he can hardly run away.

The spokesman said that No prized Pak's performance in catapulting POSCO as the world's largest iron company as well as his contributions to local economic development.

Rep. Pak, 62, from Yangsan, Kyongsangnam-to, graduated from Waseda University in Japan and the Korea Military Academy. He has served as POSCO's top management since 1968. He was also elected to the National Assembly on the DJP ticket from a national constituency under the proportional representation system twice, in 1981 and 1988.

An informed DJP source said that Rep. Pak initially turned down No's offer to take over the party chairmanship in order to devote himself fully to POSCO. But he acquiesced after meeting with No. Pak cut short is trip to the U.S. when the President called him, according to the source.

Possible replacements for the party's secretary general include former floor leader Kim Yun-hwan and former secretary general Chong Sun-tok. However, it is possible that current secretary general Yi Chun-ku may be retained even though he reportedly wants to leave the post which oversees the operation of the party.

Candidates for floor leader are Chong Tong-song, chairman of the Assembly Home Affairs Committee, former secretary general Sim Myong-po and Rep. Yi Cha-hon.

Rep. O Yu-pag is among the candidates for the post of chief policymaker of the party, replacing Rep. Yi Sung-yun, involved in a securities distribution scandal.

Biography of Pak Tae-chun

SK0601023890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 90 p 2

[Text] Rep. Pak Tae-chun, who has been appointed as chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP], is better known as "a king of steel" than as a political both at home and abroad.

If the Pohang Iron and Steel Company (POSCO) is a symbol of Korea, the newly industrializion and 10th largest trading country in the world, Pak can be described as the symbol of the world's largest iron company.

After Pak's appointment as DJP chairman, No. 2 post in the ruling party hierarchy after President No Tae-u, a DJP officer commented that President No must have valued the excellent management skill of Pak, who has managed the state-invested company for more than 30 years since 1968. No is also president of the DJP.

The DJP officer said that Pak is one of the most suitable figures to help party members reconcile with one another, a task which is more urgent than any other, with the DJP having undergone serious internal confusion in the process of tackling "Fifth Republic questions," including the ouster of Rep. Chong Ho-yong from the National Assembly.

Pak, 62, graduated from Waseda University in Japan in 1946 and the Korea Military Academy two years later.

In 1961, Pak served as secretary general for Pak Chong-hui, chairman of the Supreme Council for National Reconstruction, a nation-governing body Pak formed after he came to power through the May 16 coup.

Pak was elected to the National Assembly from the national constituency under the proportional representation system in 1981 and served as chairman of the Assembly Finance Committee that year.

He received various decorations from the government as well as foreign countries for his meritorious services in the management of POSCO and in promoting friendly relations between Korea and foreign countries.

Pak has acquaintance with many leading businessmen and political leaders in Japan. He also serves as Korea-side chairman of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League.

Pak's daughter married the son of former president Chon Tu-hwan.

He was elected to the Assembly for the second time in 1988 on the DJP ticket from the national constituency.

Further on Background

SK0601032190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jan 90 p 2

[From the "News People" column by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Neutral Stance Expected To Help Pak Promote Party Harmony"]

[Text] New ruling party chairman Pak Tae-chun is an international businessman and a personification of the Korean can-do spirit which has powered Korea's economic miracle.

He has been called by many foreigners as Korea's "Iacocca" after his Pohang Iron and Steel Co. continued to register profits through the toughest years of the early 80s when many of his foreign rivals folded or suffered immense loss.

His steel plant, with an annual production capacity of 15 million tons is a symbol of Korea's miraculous industrialization.

The plant is ranked as the fifth largest in the Western world only 20 years after its construction began in the once desert land in the southeastern coastal port town of Pohang in the closing years of the 1960s.

He intended to become an engineer by studying mechanical engineering at Japan's Waseda University in the early part of the 1940s when Korea was under Japan's colonial rule.

But his life course drastically changed when he returned home at the end of the Pacific War to enter the Military Academy.

At the academy, Pak encountered the late President Pak Chong-hui to whom the new party chairman owes much of what he is today.

Pak Tae-chun was an instructor. The new party chairman's academy colleagues recall that Pak Tae-chun was the late President Pak's favorite cadet who in turn admired the latter as the most outstanding instructor.

Their friendship lasted till the late President plotted a military coup in May of 1961 which led to his often turbulent 18 years of rule until he was assassinated in October of 1979.

The late Pak's trust of the other Pak was so deep that he asked the latter to take care of his family in the case his coup failed.

After the late President succeeded in his coup, he appointed the other Pak to become his chief secretary then as an Army colonel.

Two years later, Pak Tae-chun was forced to retire from the military service as a two-star general after he opposed the late President's plan to prolong his military rule.

The late President opened the way for the other Pak to become the world's most successful steel businessman when he assigned him to the then high risk job of leading the work to build the current POSCO.

Beyond all expectations, he successfully completed the construction ahead of schedule and raised one of the Western world's five biggest steel plants within two decades.

Pak's sometimes spartan-style was much credited to the success of the plant.

Through the years of the plant's first-stage construction work, Pak lived with construction workers at a makeshift apartment building by the construction site.

He has made friends with many lawmakers of both ruling and opposition parties, mostly right-wing members, using his financial background.

In the ruling party, he is known as a neutral figure which many party officials said was a decisive factor in No's picking him as the No. 2 party post holder.

A native of Yangsan, Kyongsangnam-to, he has maintained equally smooth relations with all party factions.

Many party officials predict that Pak is most likely to become a figurehead chairman, citing his lack of a powerbase inside the party.

New Appointments to Key DJP Posts Listed

SK0701100790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 90 p 1, 2

[Text] Rep. Chong Tong-song, once a key aide to former president Chon Tu-hwan, was appointed floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday.

President No Tae-u picked Rep. Pak Chun-pyong, his junior at the Korea Military Academy [KMA], as party secretary general, replacing Rep. Yi Chun-ku.

Other senior officers including the chief policymaker were retained.

The new government party lineup appears to be designed to firm up solidarity among party members which showed signs of cracking in the course of tackling Fifth Republic questions including the ouster of Rep. Chong Ho-yong.

The new secretary general and floor leader are from the neutral Chungchong and Kyonggi provinces, respectively. Former floor leader Kim Yun-hwan, also a high school classmate of President No, was thought for a while to be the front-runner for the secretary general post.

A senior DJP officer said that President No might have given up his plan to pick his friend as secretary general in order not to arouse repercussions from supporters of Rep. Chong, another high school and Korea Military Academy classmate of No.

The powerful T-K (Taegu and Kyongsang-pukto province) faction, upon which No has to depend for his control of the party, was almost split over the treatment of Rep. Chong. Relations between former floor leader Kim and Rep. Chong, who may become rivals in the post-No period, turned sour as Kim led the behind-the-scenes movement to oust his old friend from the Assembly.

It was also an unexpected and surprise move on the part of President No to pick Rep. Chong Tong-song, current chairman of the Assembly Home Affairs Committee, as floor leader, replacing Rep. Yi Han-tong.

Rep. Chong escorted disgraced former president Chon when he entered and left the main chamber of the Assembly to testify about his seven years of authoritarian rule on the final day of last year.

No's appointment of Chong, four-term lawmaker, was interpreted as a conciliatory gesture toward Chon, who has reportedly expressed his displeasure against No over his maltreatment.

A DJP officer analyzed that No must have felt it necessary to appease followers of Chon, as they have shown signs of rallying around the ex-president recently.

"More urgent than anything else for No is to restore solidarity among members of the ruling camp in the face of local council elections in the first half of this year," said the officer.

In appointing the two new key officers, it was learned President No accepted the recommendations of their predecessors, Reps. Yi Chun-ku and Yi Han-tong.

It is no coincidence that newly appointed secretary general Pak Chun-pyong and his predecessor Yi are from Chungchong-pukto province, and new floor leader Chong and his predecessor Yi Han-tong are from Kyonggi province.

Pak, 56, a 1956 graduate of the KMA, entered politics in 1985 after his election to the National Assembly from the Poun-Okchon- Yongdong district after retiring from the military as a four star general.

He then served as chairman of the Assembly Health-Social affairs Committee and party secretary general for about half a year after the 1988 general elections.

Floor leader Chong, 52, a graduate of Kyonghui University, served as secretary general for former party president Chon and was chairman of the Assembly Transportation-Communications, trade-Industry and Home Affairs Committees.

Pak Chol-on's Future in Question After Reshuffle

SK0901004690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Jan 90 pp 2, 3

[News Analysis by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "No Removes 'TK Clan' to Promote Party Harmony"]

[Text] President No Tae-u's exclusion of the so-called TK [Taegue-North Kyongsang Province] clan in the shake-up last week of key posts of his ruling Democratic

Justice Party [DJP] has called into question the political future of Pak Chol-on, the first state minister for political affairs and a key TK member.

The reshuffle has heightened, political observers said, the possibility that Pak, No's relative and government secret diplomacy genius, may be replaced in the next cabinet shake-up expected next month.

The president may feel like expelling Pak now to appease widespread anti-TK sentiment inside his ruling party and to restore party unity at an early date, political observers said.

But No seems to be meticulously timing the opportunity to remove his nephew, reportedly groomed by No to be his possible successor, without hurting Pak's image, they said.

Pak's replacement has cautiously been predicted in the ruling camp, since he had led the campaign to make party lawmaker Chong Ho-yong resign along with former party Chairman Pak Chun-kyu.

The two Pak's drive to force Chong out had met strong criticism, particularly from Chong's supporters, including several TK members.

It had been portrayed by the local press as an intraparty power struggle, which enraged No, concurrently the ruling party president.

No seemed to be determined to distance himself from the TK clan in his last reshuffling which was seen by many as surprising, especially his exclusion of the TK from key party posts.

Party officials said it was the first time in the party's nine-year history that the key party posts did not include a TK member.

The T-K clan means the vast group of ruling party politicians and government bureaucrats from the country's southeastern Kyongsang Province, which produced three of the republic's four presidents—the late President Pak Chong-hui, ex-President Chon Tu-hwan and No.

The slim-built, boyish-faced Pak had not drawn much popular attention until he was appointed to his important first state minister post, which enabled him to draw wide press coverage and improve his relationships with politicians in both the ruling and opposition camps.

Before then, Pak had been known only as No's relative with an exceptionally sharp mind and a knack for secret diplomacy who was creating a major break-through in the nation's efforts to improve relations with the East-bloc nations.

The sometimes shy Pak, a graduate of the prestigious Seoul National University's Law School, has been aptly depicted by the local press as Korea's Kissinger.

But since he assumed his current post last summer, it has been rumored that he may be being groomed by No as his possible successor.

The local press has often tapped Pak as one of the ruling party's strongest contenders for the party's nomination to run in the next presidential election along with Kim Pok-tong, No's brother-in-law and a key TK faction leader, and Yi Chong-chan, former party secretary-general and leader of the so-called SK [Seoul-Kyonggi Province] group.

SK refers to politicians and bureaucrats from Seoul and the adjacent Kyonggi Province who have been kept in the shadows by the rival TK group.

Coincidence or not, Yi has most vocally demanded the ouster of Pak for dividing the party amidst its uphill effort to restore internal cohesion and fight its Assembly opposition.

Even if Pak were deprived of his current post to become an ordinary party lawmaker, observers said it is unlikely to turn his sight from the 1993 presidential race, at least in light of his efforts in the post-No era.

Aware or not of sometimes bitter popular criticism, Pak has organized several nationwide organizations which the local press said had something to do with his 1993 ambitions.

Removed from such a conspicuous post, Pak may find himself more able to prepare for the race.

It is still uncertain if No will replace Pak in view of his deep trust in Pak's secret diplomatic skills and friendship with leaders of the East-bloc countries the nation is eager to open normal relations with.

Editorial Views Ruling Party Reshuffle, Changes

SK0701095590 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Reshuffle in Ruling Party"]

[Text] The reshuffle of the ruling Democratic Justice Party [DJP] came earlier than expected. The appointment of Rep. Pak Tae-chun as the party chairman, No. 2 post in the ruling party next to President No Tae-u, was to fill a vacancy left by Pak Chun-kyu who resigned from the DJP chairmanship in assumption of responsibility for his controversial remarks on political realignment.

The replacement of the DJP chairman has led on to the shakeup of other key party posts including the secretary-general and floor leader. The ruling party earlier planned to undertake an overall party reshuffle toward the end of next month after an extraordinary sitting of the National Assembly ends.

Party reshuffles in the past have usually been conducted simultaneously with those of the Cabinet with the aim of refreshing the political and administrative environments together. An exception was made this time apparently because the present Cabinet lineup needs to be retained until after the forthcoming special Assembly session filled with many important legislative items requiring the cooperation of the incumbent Cabinet members.

Yet, the swift DJP change seems inevitable in view of the DJP's pressing intra-party situation. A presidential spokesman said in announcing the appointment of the new DJP chairman that President No considered Pak as the most suitable person for achieving intraparty unity and harmony as well as for promoting cooperative relations with the opposition camp.

The new DJP chairman was also given credit for the managerial capability he has shown building up an iron-steel industry empire in the country. Notwithstanding, Pak is relatively new to politics as a two-term lawmaker and thus his political capacity is still undetermined notably in the present turbulent situation.

Pak pledged to effect solidarity among party members and to restore popular confidence in politics. In relationship with the opposition parties, he has come up with a humble statement that he would learn from the three Kims, leaders of the three opposition parties, saying that they are lifetime politicians.

As for the professed DJP solidarity, the choice of Pak has a strong point in that he has never been involved in intra-party factional strife seeking party hegemony. With the backing of President No, he stands a better chance of addressing party problems.

On the other hand, his weak point is that he has never held any important posts in the party hierarchy and therefore it will take some time for him to establish strong leadership. For the time being, Pak also has to continue the ongoing projects of the Pohang Iron and Steel Company, equally important to him.

In relations with the opposition camp, he is not on a par with the three Kims in terms of political experience as he confessed and will find it difficult to play an even game with them.

But it is known that he has developed amicable relationships with opposition leaders from the sidelines. He served once as chairman of the Assembly Finance Committee and is now chairman of the Korea-Japan Economic Cooperation Council, through which he has expanded his political and diplomatic caliber.

One of the most challenging tasks facing the new DJP chairman is of course the restructuring of the political parties in favor of ensuring political stability. An immediate goal of the ruling party is to break the current structure in which the combined opposition forces constitute an absolute majority in the parliament.

If the current opposition-dominated structure is carried into the forthcoming local councils across the country scheduled for this spring, the present political pattern will be deepened, giving the ruling camp only slim chances of reversing the tide. The new DJP leadership, in this context, may well feel a keen need for the realignment of the existing four-party system preferably into a two- party structure giving a majority to the DJP.

However, this is not easy work. For the creation of the DJP majority, the party must merge at least with one of the three opposition parties. It is paradoxically recalled that former DJP chairman Pak was virtually ousted from the party post for his inopportune revelation of his party's strategy to this effect. At any rate, the new DJP chairman is put to a crucial test as to whether he can produce a political miracle similar to that he performed in the "mythology of the iron-steel industry."

DJP May Absorb Groups To Build Power Base

SK0901070690 Seoul YONHAP in English 0648 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 9 (YONHAP)—South Korea's ruling party may respond to moves to forge an opposition alliance by absorbing private groups run by influential party members, an informed source said Tuesday.

Organizations targeted by the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) include the Wolkyesu (Laurel Tree) club and the Institute for Northern Policy, headed by Pak Chol-on, a DJP lawmaker and first state minister for political affairs, and the Institute for International Affairs and the Songbaek (Pine and Camellia Trees) Club, headed by Kim Pok-tong, a retired general and President No Tae-u's brother-in-law, said the source, who declined to be identified.

The DJP is also considering sending Kim abroad on a study trip for about a year so he will be temporarily out of politics, the source said.

The moves to dismantle the fiefdoms of Pak, No's nephew and one of his most trusted aides, and Kim, a former superintendent of the Korea Military Academy, is aimed at halting rivalry among leading ruling circle figures as well as a feuding between the organizations, which critics say were created to serve personal political ambitions, possibly for the presidency, analysts said.

Some DJP lawmakers critical of Kim's involvement in politics have reportedly called on No to keep him out to prevent "clan politics."

Kim, though he holds no post in government or the ruling party, is practically engaged in politics through his institute and club, an association of more than 100 retired generals.

Pak has also been under fire for converting the Wolkyesu Club, originally founded to back No's election campaign in 1987, into a private society. Critics of Pak and Kim have demanded the organizations be dissolved to improve solidarity in the ruling circle and prevent factionalism.

In other matters, the four ruling and opposition parties are about to begin secret talks on merging into two, as suggested by opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, the source said.

The DJP may go public with the scheme once it has confirmed the opposition's position on the issue, which took the spotlight after long-standing debate over liquidating remnants of former President Chon Tu-hwan's government was pronounced dead with Chon's yearend testimony before the National Assembly.

The two Kims have basically agreed to reshape the four-party system and will probably merge their parties but face a challenge from some junior lawmakers. Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung also balks at the change, saying that realignment in pursuit of partisan interests would deepen people's distrust in politics.

No Tae-u Plans To Meet 3 Kims Individually

SK0601060490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 6 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 6 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u will meet individually with the heads of South Korea's three opposition parties next week. No will first have lunch with Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD) on Jan. 11, one day after his new year news conference, and then with Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) on Jan. 12 and Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP) on Jan. 13.

The meetings, aimed at reducing tension between the ruling and opposition camps, will cover a wide range of issues from reform of the current four-party system to the economic recession and inter-Korean reconciliation, observers said Saturday [6 Jan].

No is expected to explain his political program for the second half of his five-year presidency and emphasize the need for a new political order to "refresh" the political climate.

On Thursday, No officially declared an end to the task of clearing the "bad legacies" of former President Chon Tu-hwan's government even though Chon's testimony in a parliamentary hearing Dec. 31 fell far short of satisfying the opposition's quest for the truth behind major political scandals in the course of his rise to power and tenure in office.

A topic of special concern will probably be merging Korea's four political parties into two. The question recently became a target of massive media coverage after the RDP proclaimed it intends to seek an alliance or even merger with another opposition party and the chairman of the ruling party was fired for raising the issue.

Kim Yong-sam, more than anyone else, is expected to stress the need for two parties: one conservative and one progressive. He will almost certainly ask for suprapartisan support for his bid to bring industrial peace since he blames labor disputes for the stagnation of the national economy.

No, however, will ask for suggestions on how to promote reconciliation between South and North Korea.

RDP Fears PPD Power, Seeks Restructuring

SK0501021490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 90 p 2

[News analysis by staff reporter Sim Yong-su: "Political Restructure To Gain Momentum in Local Elections"]

[Text] This year we can expect to witness progress in the effort to break the current four-party system toward the reshaping of the nation's political structure.

This endeavor will gain a big push from elections to form local Assemblies for the reintroduction of local autonomy after a lapse of nearly three decades, political analysts predicted.

The elections, slated for the first half of this year, will give a clue to the direction of political restructuring, they said. The political parties' agreement last month allowing them to nominate candidates for the election jointly is a first in the republic's election history.

Joint nomination of candidates was primarily designed to pave the way to facilitate alliance between political parties and open up the present controversial four-party system.

Both ruling and opposition politicians saw few major obstacles to their effort to end the current four-party system. They commonly attribute the past two years of bitter political instability to this system.

All but the main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] of the country's four political parties are enthusiastic about the idea of realignment of the current four-party structure, though it has been discussed cautiously.

Only high ruling party officials on several occasions have suggested realignment of the current four-party system but each time they drew angry protests from the opposition parties.

Opposition parties had claimed that the ruling party talked about political restructuring only to divert popular attention from the big political issue of the Fifth Republic questions.

Now that the Fifth Republic has been put to rest with ex-President Chon Tu-hwan's parliamentary testimony on New Year's Eve, opposition parties have no reason to oppose the ruling party taking the initiative in political restructuring.

Since the four political parties agreed mid-December on how to liquidate the Fifth Republic questions, Kim Yong-sam's second largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and Kim Chong-pil's New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP] showed their intention to work with the ruling party in the reformation of political structure.

Political analysts said that talk may have progressed between two or three parties in the direction of the realignment, citing brisk contact between the leaders of the parties.

They noted that recently-dismissed ruling party Chairman Pak Chun-kyu had frequent contacts with leaders of the RDP and NDRP over the past few months before making his bombshell statement in a vernacular daily in the closing days of 1989.

At the interview, Pak stressed that the current four-party system should be realigned at all cost for the nation's political stability and development, and for this, President No Tae-u may have to give up his ruling party membership.

Though the controversial news interview led to Pak's immediate dismissal, it reinforced strong popular speculation that the ruling party has already contacted one or two opposition parties on their possible political alliance.

All but Kim Tae-chung's PPD of the four political parties seem to have compelling reason to advocate political realignment.

The ruling party may hope that it will regain hegemony through political alliance or merger with one or more opposition parties since its disastrous defeat at the April 27, 1988, general elections.

Since the election produced the current four-party system, the ruling party was often pulled around by the "giant" opposition which holds a majority of parliamentary seats.

Quite often, the ruling party had to "beg for mercy" of the opposition to pass bills through the National Assembly.

The emergency of the giant opposition put an end to the ruling party's once one-sided rule by ramming through parliament any bill, sometimes antidemocratic bills.

But Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil seem to have a single motive for their promotion of political restructuring—to check their archrival and main opposition leader Kim Tae-chung whose political influence has notably grown since the last general elections.

Particularly Kim Yong-sam is nervous at the growing political prominence of Kim Tae-chung. Their sights are set on the next presidential election race which is expected to heat up beginning the second half of 1991.

Kim Yong-sam cannot but worry that if the current situation continues, he may have to yield to Kim Tae-chung when they are again under pressure to produce a unified opposition candidate for the next election.

In the last election in December of 1987, the two Kims were asked by the people to yield to each other to produce one candidate but they rejected the pressure and so helped ruling party candidate No Tae-u win.

The coming local Assembly election this and next year will offer an opportunity for the people to gauge the popularity of the two Kims, political analysts said.

Aware of this, the two Kims are ready to pour all their resources into the elections. The popular expectation is that local parliament elections may become the hottest ballot in the republic's history.

Another major political talk this year will center on the constitutional revision to replace the current presidential government system with a cabinet-type.

The talk, however, is not expected to make progress because of the popular consensus that it is premature to rewrite the Constitution only two years after it was last revised.

PPD, RDP Leaders' Authority 'Challenged'

SK0601032790 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jan 90 p 2

[By staff-reporter Kang Sung-chol]

[Text] Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam still exercise enormous influence in the opposition circle, but their authority is beginning to be challenged.

A group of relatively young lawmakers are pressing for the merger of opposition parties, despite a negative response from the two Kims.

Their primary concern may be the merger of the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] and the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] led by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, respectively.

The two Kims may also think about possible changes in the current four-party system, but it is quite unlikely that they will agree to the merger of their two parties.

Those pushing for a unified opposition are mostly first-term lawmakers in their 40s. They include Yi Sang-su and Yi Hae-chan of the PPD, Kim Chong-kil, No Mu-hyon and Chang Sok-hwa of the RDP and independent Yi Chol.

They are moving briskly to gain momentum for their efforts for opposition unity, but it is generally believed that theirs will be an uphill battle.

They are still small in number; only about a dozen can be said to be active participants in the movement. They will also have to cope with possible harsh reactions from the two Kims.

It also remains a question how long they will speak with one voice, given the fact that they are different in their political interests and policy orientation.

Those calling for the opposition merger have been arguing that a divided opposition cannot win in the coming local council elections and the next presidential election.

They also assert that the creation of a unified opposition party will help eliminate the problem of regional animosity.

Some of them appear to think that the two Kims should step down in order for the opposition merger, though they have so far refrained from publicly saying so.

They may try to put pressure on the two Kims, by taking advantage of critical views among some people about their attitude regarding the question of liquidating negative Fifth Republic legacies.

The lawmakers joining the move for the opposition merge are said to be planning to hold a joint press conference in about a week.

Some senior members of the two opposition parties seem interested in the move, but most of them are just watching developments without making their positions clear.

Some political dissenters are also said to be considering forming an alliance with the lawmakers pressing for the opposition merger.

In the meantime, leaders of the two parties are paying keen attention to the move by the junior lawmakers, and striving hard to maintain intraparty unity.

Key postholders of the two parties have generally negative views of the calls for their merger.

PPD officials are saying that any changes in the current interparty relations should come "in a natural manner" after the local council elections slated for May.

Demonstrators Attack RDP Office in Pusan

SK0501013690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jan 90 p 3

[Text] Pusan—About 40 protesters attacked the office of Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], with firebombs and stones, breaking windows and burning one placard hung on the three-story building, police said.

No injuries were reported when the demonstrators, who appeared to be college students, assaulted the office in Sodaesin-tong, So-ku, western Pusan, around 7:00 a.m. according to the police.

They said four windowpanes were smashed.

The attackers fled the scene immediately after they scattered about 20 leaflets material denouncing ex-President Chon Tu-hwan and lawmakers for Chon's "insincere" testimony at the National Assembly.

It is rare that Kim Yong-sam's offices are attacked by dissidents.

It was not known why the youths attacked Kim's office. The RDP leader earlier reportedly said that Chon's testimony on his seven-year authoritarian rule and the 1980 Kwangju uprising was "insincere," "self-serving" and "perjurious." But he said the nation should forget the Fifth Republic problem.

PPD To Sue Chon for 'Insulting' Assembly

SK0501020290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 90 p 2

[Text] The main opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] decided yesterday to file lawsuits against former President Chon Tu-hwan for giving false testimony and insulting the National Assembly.

Spokesman Kim Tae-sik said the party will soon demand the opening of two special Assembly panels, one of the Kwangju incident and the other on Fifth Republic irregularities, to discuss legal steps against Chon with regard to his parliamentary testimony given Dec. 31.

If other parties oppose taking legal steps against the former President, the PPD will file suits against him unilaterally, Kim said.

Student Activist Said To Get Funds From PPD

SK0601023190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jan 90 p 3

[Text] Student activist leader Yim Chong-sok, transferred to the prosecution authorities yesterday, is said to have received 2 million won while on the run from an aide to the major opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] president Kim Tae-chung.

Winding up an 18-day initial probe, police said Yim revealed to attorney Pak Yong-il that he had received the money from Chae Song-min, one of the opposition leader's secretaries.

According to a police finding, the 23-year-old Hanyang University senior, got the cash last April from Chae who has played a go-between role in the PPD's contacts with dissidents and student activities.

But Yim strongley rejected the allegation that the police claimed they had obtained from the decoding of a taped conversation between him and the attorney.

It is also learned that the secretary in question denied the police accusation, calling it another plot to "destroy" the opposition party.

Police have not yet ascertained whether there is a link between the opposition party and the president of the largest student activist alliance "Chondaehyop," [National Council of University Student Representatives] who was arrested Dec. 18 last year.

The student movement leader had been on the run since last March after his participation to the violent farmers' rally in Yoido held one month before.

According to the police charges delivered to the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office, Yim and other Chondaehyop leaders collected 20 million won from the alliance-affiliated student councils last March.

During weeks-long hunger strike at the Myongdong Cathedral last May by Chondaehyop member students in protest against the death of Chosun University student Yi Chol-kyu, another 20 million won was raised.

About 3.3 million won was delivered to Miss Yim Su-kyong before she snuck into North Korea to take part in the July 1-8 World Festival of Youth and Students.

About 10 million won was also set aside for the Chondaehyop-hosted June 28, 1989, rally, where Yim announced the Chondaehyop delegate's participation in the festival.

Four Political Parties Realign in New Year

SK0301073390 Seoul YONHAP in English 0659 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 3 (YONHAP)—There were signs of crashing of gears as South Korean politics entered the new year, but most parties have shifted into forward and seemed determined to leave in the dust behind them any questions remaining from the resignation of Rep. Chong ho-yong and the yearend testimony by former president Chon doo-hwan.

The ruling democratic justice party (DJP) will start by opening negotiations with the opposition parties on passing a law to compensate victims of the may 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju and a law to hold local elections this year. The DJP also will seek to dissolve the National Assembly ad hoc committees on the irregularities of the Chon government and on the Kwangju people's democratic struggle in the special assembly session to be held in February.

Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), however, plans to file perjury charges against Chon for his Dec. 31 testimony. The other two opposition parties are not likely to support the move.

The Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) of Kim Yong-sam said it would decide what to do after testing public opinion, while the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP) of former prime minister Kim Chong-pil is adamantly opposed to the PPD move.

Discussions on realignment of the current four parties into two are likely to be in full force after February, political observers say.

The DJP is looking for a way to make a political or policy coalition with any of the three opposition parties to ensure stable operation of the assembly. In particular, the DJP is willing to put up candidates for the local elections scheduled for may jointly with any other party. Despite the abrupt departure of DJP chairman Pak Chun-kyu for predicting the realignment of the political parties late last month, ruling party leaders are one in favoring the birth of a two-party system.

Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil have also noted the need for realignment and are expected to announce their respective positions on the matter very soon. Acting DJP chairman Nam Chae-hui has carefully said there are both merits and demerits to having four parties, but urged his party to place emphasis on becoming a stable political force by forming a coalition with the opposition.

Starting with policy coalition and political coalition, the DJP can merge with other parties, Nam said.

Nam said the joint nomination of candidates in local elections would test the possibility of a political coalition with the opposition. If the coalition succeeds on a local level, it could be applied to nationwide politics, he said. The DJP will first seek a coalition with the RDP and NDRP and then seek a merger under the name "grand alliance of conservative parties."

There is also a view in some quarters of the ruling party that the first choice for a coalition should be the PPD, which is seen by most observers as the most unlikely partner for the government party. Unlike the other two Kims, Kim Tae-chung, who is reluctant to scrap the four-party system, says a political realignment should be made naturally in accordance with each party's policy line following local elections likely to be held in May.

Liberal Opposition Members Want Integrated Party

SK0401020290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 4 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 4 (YONHAP)—Liberal lawmakers from two of South Korea's opposition parties have launched a drive to form an integrated opposition party, denouncing the current leadership as "too conservative."

The lawmakers, mostly first-term legislators from the Party for Peace and Democracy headed by Kim Tae-chung and the Reunification Democratic Party led by Kim Yong-sam, say they renewed efforts for a unified opposition to fight against the government because of the "unfinished liquidation of former President Chon Tu-hwan's misrule." They claim the party leaders are betraying the people by trying to close the liquidation issue with Chon's "insincere" testimony at the parliamentary hearing on Dec. 31.

Some of the lawmakers interrupted Chon's testimony by jeering and rushing to the witness stand, accusing Chon of being evasive and demanding the National Assembly charge Chon with perjury.

They say the attempt to close the liquidation issue without fully resolving it is a result of the discord among the opposition parties, which will lose the local elections slated for this spring if the situation remains unchanged.

Prior to Chon's testimony, 13 opposition lawmakers held a joint news conference to announce their opposition to the agreements on the specific method of Chon's testimony. They insisted on cross examination instead of Chon reading prepared answers and live coverage of the hearing instead of a tape-delayed broadcast one hour later and vowed united action if their hopes were dashed.

Two lawmakers from the minor opposition party led by Kim Chong-pil have expressed their willingness to join the new group.

Korea's lone opposition party, the New Korea Democratic Party, was disbanded in 1986, when Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam jumped ship and set up their own parties so that they could run in the presidential election in 1987.

The two Kims apparently dislike the idea of merging their parties, but there are growing calls for such a move and against their leadership inside the two opposition parties.

Party Leaders Agree on Political Realignment

SK0701082690 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 90 p 1

[Text] Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, leaders of two opposition parties, yesterday reached a dramatic accord to make every possible attempt to realize a political realignment, including the merger of their parties.

They also shared the view that the restructuring of the current four-party system should be completed before the local council elections slated for the first half of this year.

The two Kims, presidents of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP] and the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], produced the agreement in their golf gathering at the New Korea Club on the outskirts of Seoul.

A joint statement issued after their meeting said, "We will leave no stone unturned in a bid to serve national interests and people's welfare as well as to achieve political stability."

It went on, "Admitting that the present four-party system is inappropriate for realizing political stability and in responding to the new political situation, we agreed to cooperate closely for the realignment and the creation of new political order."

Their announcement was construed as a declaration of the merger of their parties, which is a surprising turnabout from the position of NDRP President Kim Chong-pil who had taken a lukewarm attitude to ward the merger of their parties.

The statement added, "In propelling the political restructuring in face of the local council elections, we will further promote the existing friendship."

Kim of the NDRP punched up the announcement, saying, "There will come a time when I have to make a grave decision in substantiating the idea for the political realignment." He did not elaborate on the timing for the decision.

Spokesmen of the two parties indicated that working-level discussions to bring a change to the current political system will be launched soon by saying that close consultations will be made through various channels between the two parties.

The spokesmen explained that the accord of the two Kims should not necessarily be taken to mean the completion of the realignment before the local council elections but regarded as their goal.

NDRP spokesman Kim Mun-won said, "If the realignment is not concluded before the local elections, they will continue to push for it thereafter."

Officers of the two parties analyzed that even if the timing of the restructuring is left flexible depending on situation, the merger of the RDP and the NDRP will eventually take place.

They also noted that the merger of the two parties will serve as a stepping stone in consolidating all conservative forces in the long run.

Meanwhile, Kim Yong-sam faces challenges from young legislators of his party against his idea to realize the merger of his party with the NDRP.

Reps. Kim Chung-kil, Chang Sok-hwa and No Mu-hyon, who are pushing for the integration of the RDP and the Party for Peace and Democracy, yesterday demanded a caucus to decide on the RDP's official stance.

Kim Yong-sam Comments on Party Realignment

SK0801083190 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT 8 Jan 90

[By Hong Sang-pyo]

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 8 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam declared his "unwavering determination" to reshape South Korea's four-party system Monday but hinted he will move discreetly.

"To merge political parties is a very difficult but important problem. I have thought about it and will collect opinions from inside and outside my party," Kim told a seminar organized by his Reunification Democratic Party (RDP).

Kim is apparently trying to appease some RDP lawmakers critical of his stand on restructuring, which became the top political issue after the long-standing controversy over former president Chon Tu-hwan's government was pronounced dead with Chon's yearend testimony before the National Assembly.

"We have no choice but to break the four-party system and to realign the political structure," Kim said. In this context, merging Korea's four parties into two will likely be high on the agendas of meetings between President No Tae-u and the opposition leaders late this week, an informed source said.

Opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil, who have agreed to seek change in the current political structure, are sure to raise the issue in their meetings with No in order to learn the president's position, said the source, who spoke on condition of anonymity.

While No has never officially said he intends to push for restructuring, he has hinted he thinks it is necessary to break up the four parties for "more stable and productive" politics. During a golf game Saturday, the two drew up a seven-point accord on realignment that includes the merger of their parties.

They agreed to make every possible effort to complete the restructuring before local elections in the first half of this year and Kim Chong-pil, head of the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP), said that "we would not rule out any possibility," the first official remark that can be construed as a virtual declaration of the merger of the RDP and NDRP to create a new conservative party. The NDRP head also hinted he may make "a grave decision to save the nation," a stock phrase in Korean politics that may or may not be significant.

A statement released after the golf meeting indicated the two Kims will activate discussions through various party channels on the merger.

They said, "the current four-party system is unsuitable for political stability and cannot cope with the new situation, thus it is necessary to create new political circumstances and a new order."

The two Kims' move followed controversial remarks by then ruling party Chairmam Pak Chun-kyu on the realignment that forced him to resign after having been faced with strong criticism from party members. Pak insisted the four parties be merged into two while hinting that the ruling Democratic Justice Party may be dissolved for the restructuring and that President No may leave the party to neutrally handle the issue.

DJP officials called Pak's remarks groundless, but analysts predict the party will indeed push ahead with efforts to change the current system to overcome the problem of being outnumbered by the opposition in the National Assembly and to set the basis for retaining the government in the next presidential election. But top opposition leader Kim Tae-Chung is unwilling to move toward realignment, charging that "discussions on restructuring the political system in pursuit of partisan interests may deepen the people's distrust in politics."

His negative attitude toward realignment may reflect his fear that it could weaken his status as head of the largest opposition party and that the other two Kims are moving to isolate him and seize control of state affairs, the analysts said.

The two Kims must fend off Kim Tae-Chung, a renowned strategist with more than 40 years on Korea's turbulent political scene, to change the current structure while fighting renegade lawmakers in their own parties, the analysts said.

The rebel lawmakers, mainly from the RDP, say it is illogical for the RDP as the "sole orthodox opposition party," whose members have long struggled against successive dictatorial rulers, to merge with the NDRP, which comprises mostly people from the late president Pak Chong-hui's repressive government.

Kim Chong-pil once was Pak's prime minister.

Further on Kim Yong-sam Comments

SK0501045490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0443 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 5 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam called Friday for reshaping South Korea's four political parties into two before local elections in the spring so that candidates can be nominated by the new parties.

Kim, head of the Reunification Democratic Party, said, "for more than a year, I have thought the current four-party political system should be scrapped since it has created concern among the people."

Kim, apparently taking aim at Kim Tae-chung, who has proposed cooperation between the parties in putting up candidates in the local elections, attacked his archrival in an unusually harsh tone for "having bolted the party and created one for himself to run for the presidency," reflecting the deep animosity that stands in the way of political realignment.

Kim, runner up in the 1987 presidential election, gave his consent to President No Tae-u's declaration that the issue of liquidating former president Chon Tu-hwan's bad legacies has been laid to rest.

"Chon's testimony on Dec. 31 last year enraged the people, who were expecting repentence for what he had done, but we should turn over this page of history because we cannot let Chon block progress," Kim said.

Denouncing Kim Tae-chung's party for its decision to file perjury charges against Chon, Kim said, "what is the good of charging Chon when there is not even a 1 percent possibility that he will be punished?"

Possible Political Realignment Analyzed

SK0701090190 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 90 p 2

["News in review" by Chong On-pong: "Restructuring May Entail Pitfalls for Three Kims"]

[Text] Wanted or unwanted, the people will have to see all kinds of dealings by politicians with political realignment looming as a reality.

Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], and Kim Chong-pil, president of the New Democratic Republican Party [NDRP], have agreed to have their parties merged.

Kim of the RDP is the most active of those seeking to break the current political structure buttressed by the four political parties.

It is understandable why he is so enthuasiastic for a change. He can not accept the current stature of his party as it trails behind the Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] led by his archrival Kim Tae-chung.

The rationale for a change is that no party at present commands a majority force in the House.

Although the government party, the Democratic Justice Party, is the strongest force, it is short of being able to pass its bills through the House.

Three opposition parties, however, make up a majority force if they act together. Under such conditions, political stability is hard to come by because there is no issue on which the three can form an alliance as before now that the liquidation of the bad legacies of former president Chon Tu-hwan has been virtually put to rest.

Besides this, there is little ideological difference between the four political parties, tempting them to form a sort of coalition according to policy lines.

If ever one is pressed to point out any difference, he would say the party led by Kim Tae-chung has a relatively more "progressive" color than the three other parties.

At present, Kim of the RDP does not reveal in full what he has in mind with regard to political realignment.

But, it may be safe to say that he is seeking to shake the current structure into a new two-party one of pannational conservative forces and progressive forces.

Even if political realignment is necessary, Kim of the PPD is in no hurry to get involved because he can get plump in the lap of all kinds of political favors accorded to the second largest political party.

If the current four-party structure persists, chances are high the PPD will grow further to become a major opposition force on a level with the ruling DJP.

Here comes the dilemma for Kim of the RDP.

It appears that Kim has given serious study to breaking the current structure and succeeded to a certain extent in winning support from other political forces besides Kim of the NDRP.

Of course, Kim of the smallest NDRP, is not so enthusastic as Kim of the RDP about whacking the current four-party structure into a two party line-up.

Ruling camp leader Pak Chun-kyu called for overhauling of the current political structure on the eve of the New Year even at the cost of disbanding the ruling DJP.

As his bombshell announcement had not been cleared of consultation with President No Tae-u, who concurrently heads the ruling party, he was sacked as the chairman of the party.

Despite the speedy and resolute action on Pak, his idea is echoed in both the ruling and opposition camps, indicating that there had been talks for restructuring across the political parties.

Riding on the crest of rising public distrust in politics, Kim of the RDP came out for restructuring.

His move may look worth trying. But no gambit is without pitfalls. He has to risk all because his unchallenged authority as party president began to show signs of being eroded. This is the same with Kim Tae-chung.

A group of maverick liberalists in the two Kims' parties declared that they would shortly kick off a campaign to get the two parties to merge.

If the two Kims stand in the way of the merger, the young turks threatened to bolt from their respective parties in a bid to form an independent negotiation group on the floor.

If the move gets into full swing, the two Kims will be the most to suffer because their failure to join hands during the last presidential elections is etched in the minds of the people.

They are wary of a possibility that in the heat of political realignment junior forces will demand the retirement of the three Kims arguing that the nation should not be left to remain "political prisoners of old hands" any longer in the new decade of the 1990's.

Burma

Five Members of U Nu's 'Government' Released

BK0301143890 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] Fourteen persons, who were listed as cabinet members in the 26-member parallel government headed by U Nu and formed on 9 September 1988, were placed under a restriction order effective 29 December 1989 in accordance with Article 10-B of the 1975 Act To Protect the State From Destructive Elements.

Of these people, five persons—U Van Kho Hau, Bohmu Tun Tin, U Ba Tun, U Sao Nge Du, and U San Ohn—have personally sent their signed letters to the chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council stating that they have resigned from the U Nu parallel government. Accordingly, the restriction order placed upon these five persons in accordance with Article 10-B of the 1975 Act To Protect the State from Destructive Elements has therefore been revoked effective 3 January 1990.

Sixth Member of U Nu's 'Government' Released

BK0601040490 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Fourteen people, who were listed as cabinet members in the 26-member parallel government headed by U Nu and formed on 9 September 1988, were placed under a restriction order effective 29 December 1989 in accordance with Article 10-B of the 1975 act to protect the state from destructive elements.

Of these people, five—U Van Kho Hau, Hohmu Tun Tin, U Ba Tun, U Sao Nge Du, and U San Ohn—have sent letters stating that they have resigned from the parallel government. Accordingly, the restriction order placed on them was revoked effective 3 January.

It has been learned that U Thein Maung has personally sent his signed letter to the State Law and Order Restoration Council chairman stating that he has resigned from U Nu's parallel government. Accordingly, the restriction order placed upon U Thein Maung in accordance with Article 10-B of the 1975 act to protect the state from destructive elements has been revoked effective 5 January 1990.

Information Committee Holds 72d News Conference

BK0601073690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Excerpts] Colonel Abel, minister of planning and finance and minister of trade, and the Information Committee of the State Law and Order Restoration Council held its 72d news conference with local and foreign journalists in the reception hall of the Ministry of Defense at 1300 today. [passage omitted]

First, Col Abel explained that an announcement will be made today changing the name of the existing Union of Myanma [Burma] Bank to Central Bank of Myanma as it is necessary to reform banking operations to suit the economic reforms. The Central Bank of Myanma will act as a central bank for all banks operating in Myanma in accordance with banking laws to be promulgated in the future. He said the measure is part of the reforms being carried out in coordination with the World Bank and added that he is explaining to the public through the journalists in order to prevent anxiety among the people about banking reform.

Next, the Information Committee explained the answer given by Professor Dr Robert H. Taylor in a program about the Defense Services of Myanma broadcast by All India Radio [AIR] at 1745 on 18 November 1989.

It was explained that on 12 November 1989, a IANS [INDIA ABROAD NEWS SERVICE] correspondent in Oxford sent a report to the HINDUSTAN TIMES newspaper in New Dehli, India, and it was published in the 13 November 1989 issue of the HINDUSTAN TIMES. The Burmese Service of AIR broadcast a program about the Defense Services of Myanma at 1745 hours on 18 November 1989, referring to the report carried by the HINDUSTAN TIMES. The broadcast carried the following:

A. This was said by Professor Dr Robert Taylor from the Department of Antiquities and African Languages at a Oxford University seminar.
B. Mr Taylor said the new generation of military officers in Myanma had a major legitimacy problem and would thus try to create a new program next year to hinder democracy.
C. Mr Taylor said U Ne Win remains the army's unquestioned father figure, but the real administrative power of Myanma or leadership is effectively in the hands of the new group of mercenary soldiers. Although this new group continues to rule Myanma, they do not enjoy the people's trust and support. Also, they have no link with the nation's independence struggle as they were not among the fighters for Myanma's independence.
D. The people of Myanma will participate in elections in May of next year, but not as demanded by the country's leading opposition groups. The Myanma military government is not going to hold the elections under the supervision of an interim council of civilians and politicians, but will hold the elections under their own supervision.

The 20 November 1989 issue of LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN carried an open letter by columnist Bo Thanmani addressed to AIR and Professor Robert Taylor as a rebuttal to the broadcast. [passage omitted]

He noted the broadcast contained the four following points:

A. It called the Defense Services of Myanma a new group of mercenary soldiers;
B. This new group wants to continue to govern Myanma;

C. They did not fight for Myanma's independence; and D. They are in no way connected with the struggle for Myanma's independence.

In response to the AIR broadcast and the rebuttal by Bo Thamani, Professor Robert H. Taylor, head of the Department of Economic and Political Studies of the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London, sent a letter dated 6 December 1989 to U Tin Hlaing, Myanma ambassador in London, with a request to send copies to the Government of the Union of Myanma and the editor of LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN. On the same date, Professor Robert H. Taylor sent a personal letter to Brigadier General Chit Swe, minister of agriculture and forests.

In his letters Professor Robert H. Taylor said he was very sad to learn that he was criticized in Bo Thanmani's article in LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN for the AIR broadcast, which contained statements he did not make. He said he had never been interviewed by AIR and that AIR has no right to broadcast what he did not say. Continuing, Professor Robert H. Taylor answered point by point the four points contained in Bo Thamani's article.

A. He had never on any occasion called the Defense Services of Myanma a mercenary army. Articles on the Defense Services of Myanma that he had written in past years on the birth and development of the Defense Services of Myanma would show that he would not write or make such wrong, foolish statements. The nonaligned policy of Myanma and its standard of independence and resolute stance clearly show that the Defense Services of Myanma were never in such a state.

B. He had never stated that the Defense Services of Myanma want to continue governing Myanma or have a strong desire to govern the country. He has only written that the current government is responsible for the outcome of the elections since the forthcoming elections are to be held under the supervision of the Defense Services, which are responsible for the emergence of a government from the forthcoming elections in May in accordance with the wishes of the country.

C. He said he had never on any occasion said military officials serving in the current Myanma Government were not fighters in the independence struggle. [passage omitted]

D. He said we are all aware that General Ne Win and the Thirty Comrades [leading group of Burmese nationalists during the struggle for national independence] played a major role in the formation of the Burma Independence Army and subsequent defense organizations. At the time of the founding of the army, those who were in their teens had their chance to serve in the army only later, but this does not mean that they do not deserve important posts in the Defense Services now. [passage omitted]

Hence, it can be seen there are several discrepancies between what AIR broadcast and what Professor Robert H. Taylor said. Professor Robert H. Taylor's personal letter shows that AIR deliberately misinterpreted him to confuse listeners on historical developments and to discredit the cherished tradition of the Defense Services. [passage omitted]

The news conference ended at 1400.

Commission Deregisters Three More Parties

BK0501150390 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma [Burma] issued Announcement No 358, dated 5 January 1990—the 10th day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, 1351 Myanma era. The announcement reads:

Subject: Deregistration of Political Parties

1. The Commission for Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanma, upon receipt of applications for registration from political parties, permitted their registration in accordance with the Political Parties Law.

2. However, following requests from several political parties for the annulment of their registrations in light of the unanimous decisions made by the Central Executive Committees concerned, the Commission has annulled the registration of the following parties as of 5 January 1990:

A. United Peace Democratic Party of No 25, Pyidawaye Road, Linebauk, 8th ward, Kamayut Township. It was registered on 12 October 1988 under Announcement No 15.
B. Arakanese Peace and Human Rights Party, of No 1/21, Chin Pyan street, Bawlonegwin ward, Sittwe, Rakhine State. It was registered on 5 November 1988 under Announcement No 93.
C. Democratic Action Party of Burma, of Building No 141/831, 42d Street, Shwe Phone Shein Shanpwe ward, Mandalay Southeast Township, Mandalay Division. It was registered on 18 November 1988 under Announcement No 141.

By the authority vested in me.
Signed: Aye Maung, secretary

Government Changes Name of Country's Bank

BK0501144690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] The Government of the Union of Myanma [Burma] has issued Announcement No 1/90 in Yangon [Rangoon], dated 5 January 1990—the 10th day of the waxing moon of Pyatho, Burmese Era 1351. The full text reads:

Changing of the name of the Union of Myanma Bank

With the agreement of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the name of Union of Myanma Bank has been changed to Central Bank of Myanma, effective 5 January 1990.

By the authority vested in me.

Signed: Maung Ko, secretary, the Government of the Union of Myanma

Cambodia

Heng Samrin Interviewed by Soviet Paper

PM0901090990 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 90 Second Edition p 6

[Interview with Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Cambodian State Council, by correspondent P. Tsvetov under the rubric "Our Interview": "Defending Independence"—date, place not given]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Jan—[Tsvetov] On 7 January the Cambodian people mark the 11th anniversary of the country's liberation from the regime of the Pol Pot clique. What results are they bringing to this portentous date?

[Heng Samrin] I think we can be proud of the successes with which Cambodian society is approaching the anniversary. Organs of state power and the people's Armed Forces have strengthened their positions centrally and locally. This created the conditions for the complete withdrawal in September 1989 of subunits of the Vietnamese volunteer Army, whose soldiers have honorably carried out their international duty on Cambodian territory.

Considerable progress has been achieved in the economy, the social sphere, and cultural development. Almost 2 million hectares of sown land have been restored. Average rice yields were 1.3 tonnes per hectare during the rainy season and 2.5 tonnes per hectare during the dry season. The population can be supplied with food given favorable weather conditions.

A well-organized education system has now been set up, from kindergartens to higher and specialized educational establishments. In the 1989/90 academic year 1.7 million children are studying in general educational schools. More than 20,000 people have been trained and are continuing their studies in the country's higher and specialized educational establishments. More than 6,000 people have been trained abroad.

On the whole, a larger amount of the country's material and technical base has been restored in the space of 11 years, which has made it possible to meet the main needs associated with the defense of the motherland, production activity, and safeguarding the lives of the population. Economic management is being improved. Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other states has developed.

[Tsvetov] It is 3 months since the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia ended. What is the situation now like in the country?

[Heng Samrin] The main thing that these 3 months have shown is that the party and government are able to independently build and defend the motherland. The enemy's plans to win a quick victory over us—for instance, their plans to take Phnom Penh within 2 weeks or 2 months after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese units—have been completely smashed. Despite the military aid which the opposition groupings have received from a number of countries, and despite their attempts to drag out the civil war, they have succeeded in conducting the war only in border regions and remote areas. Cambodia continues to fully control the situation and enjoys the people's confidence.

In the past 3 months there has been no significant exacerbation of the situation in the country. Of course, we have had to overcome the difficulties which have emerged in connection with enemy activity. At the same time, we have implemented numerous measures with a view to switching the economy to a new footing, streamlining the market, and stabilizing the monetary system. Possibilities have been studied for creating favorable conditions for investment by foreign investors and our countrymen who live abroad.

All this shows that an important new stage has arrived in the country's development. The period since the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteers has clearly shown that the Cambodian people are continuing to move forward.

[Tsvetov] How is the process of finding a political settlement to the Cambodia problem proceeding?

[Heng Samrin] Since the bilateral meetings between Hun Sen and Sihanouk, the informal meetings in Jakarta, Hun Sen's visit to Bangkok, and the international conference on Cambodia in Paris clear prospects have recently emerged for settling the Cambodia problem by peaceful means.

Striving for the speediest resolution of the problem on the basis of the elimination of the threat of the restoration of the genocidal regime, Cambodia has made numerous concessions. We have amended the country's constitution. In September 1989 we oversaw the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodian territory, while the other side did nothing. Moreover, military aid to the opposition Khmer groupings was increased in order to pressure us in the military sphere.

In this situation the Cambodian side has clearly demonstrated its goodwill. We are striving to eliminate the conflict through talks and to bring about national reconciliation. In order to achieve this aim we want to convene an informal meeting in Jakarta as quickly as possible in accordance with the initiative of Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in order to discuss such important issues as the creation of an international control mechanism, the ending of military aid, and a cease-fire. We can start discussing domestic problems on the basis of the Namibian formula, the creation of interim organs of state power in the transitional period, and on the basis of the Australian foreign minister's initiative on transitional structures. Moreover, if the United Nations leaves Cambodia's seat vacant and does not give preference to either side, it will be able to play a part in monitoring the implementation of the agreements and the elections in Cambodia.

[Tsvetov] The 120th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin falls in 1990. How will this date be celebrated in your country? What, in your view, is the importance of Leninism for the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party and for Cambodia's revolutionary movement?

[Heng Samrin] The life and activity of the great Lenin will always set an example for Cambodians. Along with the peoples of the Soviet Union, other fraternal countries, and all progressive peoples the Cambodian people will widely celebrate the 120th anniversary of the birth of the great Lenin—the wise teacher and leader of the working class, working people, and oppressed nations the world over. The Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo has adopted a resolution recounting and explaining Lenin's heroic activity to cadre workers, party members, and the entire people in order to allow them to gain a deeper understanding of the Cambodian revolution's importance and to further strengthen the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with the three countries of Indochina, the Soviet Union, and all friendly countries.

Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party documents note that the Great October Socialist Revolution opened up a new era—the era of liberating the peoples from oppression and the era of building a new society in which exploitation would not exist. The October Revolution is the source of inspiration and the buttress of all oppressed classes and nations, encouraging them to break their chains and rise up to build a new, free, and happy life.

Great October showed the peoples of the three Indochinese countries the importance and necessity of joint struggle to implement a liberating revolution and to move down the road mapped out by Lenin.

The Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party, whose roots go back to the Communist Party of Indochina, emerged as a result of combining Marxist-Leninist theory with the Cambodian worker and peasant movement. The practical experience of the Cambodian revolution has confirmed that when a genuinely Marxist-Leninist party headed the revolution it conquered all its enemies and developed confidently. However, when the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique infiltrated the party and changed its essence, betraying Marxism-Leninism and the Cambodian people, the revolution suffered a major defeat and a sea of blood and tears swept over Cambodia.

After 7 January 1979—the historic day of liberation—the Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party was comprehensively reborn on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. For the first time in our motherland's history the Cambodian people had won genuine independence and become the real masters of their destiny.

In April 1989 the Second All-Cambodia Conference of Cadre Workers made a detailed and comprehensive examination of the situation, starting from Liberation Day (7 January), and generalized the experience. The conference reexamined the definition of the stage in which the Cambodian revolution finds itself and worked out a new political course aimed at improving and concretetizing the directives of the Fifth Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party Congress in accordance with the specific situation in the country and present-day world trends.

At the stage of the implementation of the people's democratic revolution we still have to make a deeper study of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the experience of the victories and defeats of the fraternal socialist states and to creatively apply that knowledge under the specific conditions of Cambodia so as to find the correct answer to the problems of the Cambodian revolution and move our society toward progress.

The Cambodian People's Revolutionary Party expresses the confidence that the movement for perestroyka that has currently been launched will bring the fraternal parties victory provided that all provisions of Marxist-Leninist theory are correctly applied in accordance with the specific conditions of each country's development.

Heng Samrin Gives National Day Speech 6 Jan

BK0801045090 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Jan 90

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State, at a meeting held in Phnom Penh on 6 January—recorded]

[Text] This year, the 11th anniversary of our people's 7 January national day occurs in a situation in which the Vietnamese volunteers, having concluded their precious proletarian internationalist duties in the Land of Angkor, were all withdrawn from Cambodia at the end of September 1989. Our people's struggle has entered a new historical phase in which Cambodia's forces fully assume for themselves the task of defending and building the motherland. Under the party's leadership, our people have been successfully implementing party and state principles with a spirit of lofty responsibility for the destiny of the nation and motherland. In particular, our people have actively taken part in preventing a return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This has developed and strengthened our forces [words indistinct], which are moving firmly forward in the political, military, economic, cultural, and diplomatic fields. This has ensured stability, safety, social order, and the entire people's daily life. It has also heightened the State of Cambodia's role in the international arena. International public opinion has more vigorously welcomed and supported the just, correct cause of our people's struggle.

Dear comrades and friends: This 11th national day of our people is a good chance for our people throughout the country to think over [words indistinct] enemies and clearly grasp the strategic maneuvers of the enemies, who have not changed and will never change. That is, they continue to sabotage the achievements of our national society and the happy rebirth of our people. Having realized this, all of us have become more confident in the party leadership and in our own strength, and have been able to enhance our resolute will to fight in the cause of defending our motherland and people from the danger of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and to move on toward social progress.

In the past 11 years, our people have been living as masters of their own destiny and with a firm determination to fight resolutely in order to defend our new regime. It has also been a period when the enemies of all stripes—supported and revitalized materially and morally by the international reactionaries and provided with sanctuaries on Thai soil—have continued to nurture the ambition to carry on their obsolete strategic maneuvers using perfidious, barbarous schemes coupled with psychological warfare and deceitful propaganda in a last-ditch attempt to topple the State of Cambodia's administrative power.

However, no matter how perfidious their maneuvers and activities may be, not only have the enemies failed to realize their design, but they have been attacked and had losses in terms of manpower inflicted on them by our people throughout the country in close cooperation with our Armed Forces. Particularly, the feats scored by our combatants and people on a number of battlefields along the Cambodian-Thai border have caused heavy losses to the three Cambodian reactionary groups.

At the same time, the people have become well aware of the enemies' unchanging perfidious and bellicose nature. Thus, our people have come to detest and nurture greater hatred against the opposing Cambodian groups' attempt to cause a civil war. They have striven even more resolutely to smash the enemies' sabotage activities. This has caused the enemy elements to be demoralized and lose hope of winning. These elements have successively turned themselves in to our authorities, bringing along their weapons.

Meanwhile, the forces of the Cambodian revolution have, with each passing day, been able to strengthen themselves and become superior to the enemies in all aspects. This is proven irrefutably by the fact that in the past 11 years, although our beloved motherland has been in a state of peace and war, thanks to the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], to our cadres, combatants, and people throughout the country who have held aloft the banner of patriotism and love for justice and peace and striven successfully to surmount all obstacles, and to the timely effective support and assistance given by friendly countries in the world, particularly Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and the fraternal socialist countries, as well as international humanitarian organizations and Cambodian compatriots living abroad, the State of Cambodia has advanced firmly and is moving actively on the path blazed by the party's fifth congress and the second national conference of party cadres.

Dear comrades and friends, 1989 was a year of great significance since it signaled a trying time for Cambodia, which must bravely confront the threat of a return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime in order to successfully defend the lives, property, dwelling places, and rights and interests of the people and the precious Angkor tradition—the soul of the famous civilization of our heroic Cambodian people.

Prompted by this ideal, during 1989, our party and state, after thoroughly analyzing our country's concrete situation, paid keen attention to building and strengthening our Armed Forces, thus causing the three categories of our Armed Forces—regular, regional, and militia-security forces—to grow rapidly both quantitatively and qualitatively, with a resolute will to fight and the daring to make sacrifices for the defense of the motherland and the people's peaceful life.

Thanks to the battlefield situation over the past more than 3 months following the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, our people's confidence in and love and respect for our cadres, combatants, and Armed Forces has been greatly enhanced. This has been clearly displayed in the people's activities supporting and assisting the forefront.

The compatriots living abroad have also launched activities and turned toward the motherland by expressing their good intention to preserve and defend our new regime and by nurturing hatred for those who have opposed the rebirth of the Cambodian people.

In addition to victories in the military and security fields, we have also scored major successes in the political field by getting the support of the people inside the country and the sympathy of international public opinion.

In the economic and social fields, the implementation of the first 5-year socioeconomic restoration and development program for 1986-90 set forth by the party's fifth congress is being stimulated even more vigorously. Economic and social work has been expanded thanks to the fact that our party and state have set forth wide-ranging policies by improving a number of principles and policies to suit the situation and the concrete requirements of our nation.

Cultural, educational, health, and social activities have developed notably. For example, in principle, the political requirements in the cultural field have not been totally achieved. However, our national culture has been tangibly enhanced to actively serve the people's morals.

In the past year, the building of the real revolutionary forces also developed remarkably. In this new phase, the building of party, state, and mass organizations has gained a new impetus to the point where all national tasks can be fulfilled.

In the diplomatic field, we have also gained the sympathy of a massive part of international public opinion, which has paid greater attention to preventing the threat of a return to Cambodia by the genocidal Pol Pot regime, and contributed to the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem to the point that a broad international conference was held in Paris in order to settle the conflict in Cambodia. For their part, the State of Cambodia, as well as Vietnam and Laos, have done everything to display their goodwill—such as the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army volunteers, which has created conditions favorable to the search for a peaceful, reasonable, and fair solution in Cambodia.

It is regrettable that the opposing parties did not recognize our goodwill and exploited the Paris international conference as a forum for their propaganda. For example, they refused to discuss the prevention of a return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime simultaneously with discussion on the issue of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal, as they agreed in previous talks.

Recently, as another manifestation of our goodwill, the Government of the State of Cambodia reiterated its stance by calling for the convening of an informal meeting in Jakarta as soon as possible in order to discuss, on the basis of Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's initiative, the formation of an international control mechanism, cessation of the military aid, and a ceasefire. Meanwhile, Cambodia's internal problem may be discussed on the basis of the Namibia formula regarding the interim administration in the transition period, and of the Australian foreign minister's initiative on the structure in the transition period. Moreover, we have declared that if the United Nations leaves the Cambodian seat vacant and does not side with any party, it may play a role in supervising implementation of the agreement and the elections in Cambodia.

It is true that we do not want to continue the war. This is because war has brought uncountable suffering and destruction to our people and motherland. But this war is being waged because the tripartite groups have compelled us to take up arms in order to realize our final goal—that is, for our people to survive as masters of the country, enjoying genuine peace and living together harmoniously and happily and free from the threat of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

In addition to the above-mentioned ideal, the Government of the State of Cambodia has adhered to its most flexible stance and goodwill and is striving to advance even more actively in order to reach the process of negotiation aimed at building peace and stability in Cambodia and contributing to peace, security, and stability in the region and the world.

Dear Comrades and Friends, these brilliant victories are made possible by the immense sacrifices made with resolute determination, courageous spirit, and industriousness by our cadres, party members, combatants, and people throughout the country who have firmly united around the party and striven to salvage our country from the ruins caused by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime in order to revive and develop our nation. All of these victories are also attributable to the support and assistance given by friendly countries and progressive organizations throughout the world, particularly the timely and effective assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

Dear Comrades and Friends, simultaneously with the rapid advance of our national society, it is imperative for us to pay attention to further enhancing the livelihood of cadres, combatants, and people, and improving guidance and control over economic work as well as all other fields.

It is true that the pressing needs for national construction and improvement of the people's livelihood in this new phase are in acute conflict with the war of destruction that the three Cambodian reactionary groups have been trying to drag on. Therefore, it becomes even clearer to those of us who have created conditions for the present rebirth and progress of our people and country who has brought most miserable and uncountable suffering to our people and country in the past and at present and who is taking part in the attempt to create misery and separation and to oppose the rebirth of our people and country.

From the above-mentioned point of view, we can see that our struggle in the coming dry season will be full of most difficult tests and trials that require the entire party, Armed Forces, and people to hold aloft their sense of responsibility, mastery, and self-reliance and to be determined to successfully realize the final goal—that is, to enable the people throughout the country to live happily in a Cambodian state which is independent, peaceful, free, sovereign, and neutral, and which enjoys territorial integrity, progress, and broad support in the international arena.

The above-mentioned goal can be achieved only when all of us present here—together with cadres, combatants, and people throughout the country—hold aloft the banner of patriotism, vigorously enhance the 7 January spirit, and strive to successfully fulfill a number of concrete tasks as follows:

1. Concerning the tasks of building the Armed Forces and attacking the enemies, we must continue educating and encouraging all children, husbands, and citizens to be aware of their duty for national defense. We must join in building firm Armed Forces for defending villages, communes, districts, and the motherland. We must clearly keep in mind that we are the ones who decide victory or defeat on the battlefield. We must always adhere to the slogans: "Everything is for the forefront" and "The rearguard battlefield must link closely to the forefront". At the same time, we must stimulate the masses to join in attacking the enemies and serve the three spearheads—attacking the enemies, persuading the enemies to return to the fold, and exposing the enemy agents—while strengthening localities in line with the slogans: "Three don'ts and one do," "Each citizen is a policeman," and "A citizen is a combatant for attacking the enemies.

2. Concerning the ideological work, there must be a solid unity of views and ideals so as to bring about a sole resolution for creating a strong combined force to serve the cause of the nation and motherland in the new phase in which Cambodia's own forces assume the tasks by themselves. It is imperative to further educate the masses to be well aware of the superiority of Cambodia's own forces which are capable of being fully responsible for all tasks [words indistinct], great pride of the nation. It is imperative to strengthen unity around the party, firmly agree with the party's principles, and be confident of the party's leading lines.

3. Vigorously stimulate the building of real revolutionary forces in all aspects. Party organizations at all levels and all party members must enhance their leading roles and improve the livelihood of party chapters qualitatively so that all party members will become genuine models both in terms of views and revolutionary activities, thus enhancing the people's confidence in the party and in our new regime. Pay attention to further stimulating the work to build the party, thus causing the party to take deep root in localities serving as an effective core for leading the people's revolutionary movement.

4. Concerning [words indistinct], it is imperative to maximize the production of rice, vegetables, and other crops, as well as all other social exploitations, handicrafts, and services necessary for the daily life of the people and for the development of the national economy. Moreover, it is imperative to vigorously stimulate the implementation of the new economic policy in a correct and fair manner which is beneficial to the people and society. In this immediate period, state authorities at all levels must organize combined forces, including the Armed Forces and militia units, to closely cooperate with the masses in their localities in order to speed up the harvest of rainy-season rice so as to prevent it from being wasted or destroyed by the enemies. At the same time, any localities which can grow dry-season rice, flood-receding rice, and subsidiary food crops should persuade their local people to quickly grow these crops on all available pieces of land. Leading cadres at all levels must pay particular attention to improving the livelihood of combatants and the people and to decreasing all illegal activities which will only cause the people to feel unhappy with the new regime.

Being able to effectively fulfill these tasks means that our motherland can avoid being threatened by the genocidal regime and can bring about changes and stability to our country, thus enabling us to mobilize massive forces both inside the country and throughout the world to support our people's correct and just cause.

From this grand forum, we would like to appeal to the parties concerned with the Cambodian problem not to encourage the expansion of the civil war in Cambodia any longer. They should not interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs. They should stop giving military aid to the opposing Cambodian parties and should encourage the opposing parties to come to the negotiating table again in order to seek an appropriate and just solution aimed at ending the conflict in Cambodia, thus contributing to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

I would like to make an appeal to all friends, cadres, party members, and combatants who have responsible tasks in the party, state, and mass organizations. All of you have very important roles in the cause of defending and building the motherland. Therefore, you should correctly determine the significance of 1990. On the basis of this realization, you should resolutely pledge to enhance the combative spirit in serving the people and the motherland. Everything is for the forefront, for the motherland, and for the happiness of our people. You should pledge to successfully prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The cause of the correct and just struggle of our people will definitely win! [applause]

Gen Tie Banh Issues National Day Greetings

BK0901064890 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Greetings message from General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of National Defense, to cadres of male and female combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the victory day—7 January 1979 to 7 January 1990—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear cadres and male and female combatants of the Cambodian People's Armed Forces [CPAF]:

This year marks the 11th anniversary of our Cambodian people's historic victory over the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, lackey of the Beijing Chinese expansionists, and the day that our Cambodian people and motherland have revived brightly under the beacon of the brilliant line of glorious Marxism and Leninism.

On 7 January this year, we commemorate the 11th anniversary of the liberation of our Angkor motherland from the genocidal disaster at a time when the Vietnamese Army volunteers completed their internationalist duties and totally withdrew from Cambodia and when our Cambodian Revolution has entered a new phase in which Cambodia's own forces are enhancing their mastery and responsibility for all tasks and are resolutely implementing the overall campaign carrying out various important tasks to prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime which is being severely condemned and detested by the Cambodian people and world public opinion.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Defense Ministry and in my own name, I would like to express my best regards, permeated with wholehearted feelings of respect and love, and best wishes to all CPAF cadres and male and female combatants who have strived to surmount all complex difficulties and fought valiantly, thus firmly defending the territory of the motherland and bringing brilliant victories to our party and people.

I would like to acclaim, commend, and express my gratitude for the heroic deeds and model in making sacrifices and enduring all difficulties set by all comrades cadres and combatants who are carrying out their noble tasks in fighting the enemies and defending the motherland, particularly on the battlefields in the northwestern and northern parts of the motherland.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend best regards to the wounded, disabled, sick, and hospitalized cadres, combatants, and militiamen as well as to all fathers, mothers, elder brothers, and elder sisters who have sacrificed their sons, husbands, and everything for the cause of defending and building our beloved motherland.

Dear comrade cadres and combatants of the CPAF, as you know, immediately after the total withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia, the three enemy groups, with the support, assistance, and encouragement of the imperialists, expansionists, and other international reactionaries, have insanely and barbarously launched a large-scale offensive in an attempt to restore the genocidal regime. They have encouraged their men to attempt to change the situation in their favor by using the tug-of-war tactics and seizing control of a number of areas in the provinces along the western, northwestern, and northern border of the motherland for use as a springboard in launching activities to sabotage and topple the state power of our State of Cambodia. However, although they have resorted to different maneuvers, schemes, and measures in political and military fields and their psychological warfare activities, the enemies have been unable to realize their dark design. On the contrary, they have been attacked vigorously by our Armed Forces and inflicted with serious defeats successively.

In the face of these events and in a situation when our Cambodia's own forces must be responsible for all tasks by themselves, all cadres and male and female combatants of our CPAF must enhance the will to fight; heighten revolutionary vigilance; study and grasp in an in-depth and timely manner the situation and revolutionary tasks in the new phase; see through the perfidious schemes and maneuvers and criminal acts of the enemies; must not let yourselves be fooled by any enemy maneuver; and must remember well that under whatever circumstances, the enemies will never have mercy for us. Moreover, our Armed Forces must continue expanding the combative tradition, fighting resolutely against the enemies. You must not be complacent nor careless. Do not allow the enemies any chance to enhance their forces for attacking us. The entire Armed Forces must be confident in the party-state leadership, enhance unity around the party and state and strive to build and expand our combined forces for attacking the enemies simultaneously, enhance our position of strength and responsibility for all tasks, thus firmly defending the territorial integrity of our motherland, our people, and our right to self-determination, and advancing toward seizing final victory for our revolution.

Once again, I wish all comrades and friends good health and victories. I hope that all comrade cadres and combatants of the CPAF will make all-out efforts to successfully implement all tasks assigned by the party, people, and Defense Ministry.

VONADK Reports on Phnom Penh City Attacks

BK0901005290 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Following is a preliminary report on attacks launched by the Cambodian resistance forces against Phnom Penh and the escape of the Hun Sen-Heng Samrin puppet group to Ho Chi Minh City:

1. On 6 January, our national resistance forces, in cooperation with our people and administrators in the Vietnamese-puppet regime, launched an attack on the center of Phnom Penh City and its suburbs with 32 grenades and TNT plastic explosives, killing or wounding some Vietnamese soldiers and puppets who were drinking near a hotel. A number of Vietnamese secret agents and puppet policemen called A3 were also killed by blasts from the grenades and plastic explosives in the suburbs.

2. In the situation where Phnom Penh, their last lair, was under attack, the Hanoi authorities immediately sent Hun Sen and Heng Samrin, as well as some other leaders to Ho Chi Minh City.

The objective of the move is to:

1. Preserve puppet Hun Sen as facade to meet some more people and, through this, use the puppet regime to cover their maneuver on hiding the Vietnamese enemy forces—both military and civilian—at all levels with the aim of continuing their invasion and occupation of Cambodia.

2. Puppet Hun Sen was sent from Ho Chi Minh City to Svay Rieng to meet with Australian Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Costello.

The Vietnamese enemies dared not allow Hun Sen to see Costello in Phnom Penh because of security reasons. If the meeting were arranged in Phnom Penh, they believed, there would be two adverse consequences: First, was the problem of security; and second, during the Hun Sen-Costello meeting, if there were any explosions or shooting in the capital city, the Vietnamese enemies would not be sure whether the attacks were mounted by the Cambodian national resistance forces, the people, the Cambodian soldiers, or the administrators, nor where the attacks would occur. This would have seriously damaged their credibility and policies.

The world is already aware of this event.

Khmer Rouge Source Details Battambang Battles

BK0901022590 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jan 90 p 7

[Text] Aranyaprathet—Heavy fighting is taking place around Battambang and Sisophon, the two major towns in northwest Kampuchea, a Khmer Rouge source said yesterday.

Mit Sok Thiep, commander of Khmer Rouge's Division 450, said at the Thai-Cambodian border south of Aranyaprathet that Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked Battambang on Saturday [6 January] morning with 122mm guns, 82mm mortars, recoilless rifles and 107mm ground-to-ground rockets.

He said on Sunday the target of the attack was the airport and military installations.

Mit Sok Thiep claimed that fire erupted at the airport, but damage and casualties on the Heng Samrin side were not known.

He also said the Khmer Rouge was able to cut Route-10 at Sam Peou, about 15 kilometres south of Battamabang.

Two bridges on Route-10 were destroyed on January 4, Mit Sok Thiep said.

Meanwhile, Maj-Gen Chainarong Nunphakdi, commander of the Burapha Task Force's Second Division taking charge of security along the Thai-Cambodian border, said there was no confirmatin whether Khmer Rouge soldiers had been close to Battambang because the ongoing fighting is about 40 kilometres from the Thai border.

He said as Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers are no longer positioned in Phnum Malai and Phnum Makheun areas, the road between Aranyaprathet and Khlong Hat is now safe for travelling.

Laos

Thai Border Committee Delegation Meets Leaders

BK0501125490 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the Republic, received a courtesy call from Praphat Limpaphan, deputy foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand and chairman of the Thai-Lao Joint Border Committee, and his delegation at the presidential office this evening. The Thai delegation is here to attend the second meeting of Lao-Thai and Thai-Lao joint border committees in the capital of Vientiane.

This afternoon Praphat Limpaphan and his delegation paid a courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs. During the meeting, Praphat Limpaphan handed a letter from Sitthi Sawetsila, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, to Phoun Sipaseut, in reply to the latter's letter to Sitthi Sawetsila on 10 July 1989.

Praphat Limpaphan informed our Lao leaders during the separate meetings about the results of the second meeting of the joint border committees. Both Phoumi Vongvichit and Phoun Sipaseut expressed satisfaction over the progress achieved during the meeting and believed that the border problem between Boten District of Sayaboury Province and Chat Trakan District of Phitsanulok Province will be solved quickly. Phoumi Vongvichit also expressed hopes that the working visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic by Praphat Limpaphan and his delegation will contribute to further improving the friendly and good neighborly relations between the Lao and Thai people. He also conveyed his best wishes to King Phumiphon Adunyadet of the Kingdom of Thailand.

'Vietnamese Reactionaries' To Face Prosecution

BK0901090390 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] As reported earlier, on 25 August 1989, 68 armed, exiled Vietnamese reactionaries attached to two companies—company 1419 and company 2589—under the command of Tran Quang Do, crossed the Mekong River from their Ban Kiang center in Thailand's Ubon Ratchathani Province and infiltrated into Lao territory in the Pha Nem, Pha Keotai, and Pak Houai Louang areas in Lakhonpheng District and then proceeded to Toumlan and Ta-oi Districts in Saravane Province in order to sneak into southern Vietnam with a view to permanently sabotaging the tranquillity and happiness of the Vietnamese people.

On their shortcut through the Lao territory, the exiled Vietnamese reactionaries committed crimes of various forms against the Lao people. For example, they threatened and assaulted the Lao people in addition to plundering their property, thus subverting and sabotaging the peace and tranquillity of the people in Saravane Province. But, under the direct guidance and command of the Saravane provincial administration, they could not escape the pursuance and suppression by the regional armed forces in coordination with militia-guerrillas and people of Saravane Province. Of the 68, 30 were wiped out, 36 captured, and two others were forced to surrender on charges of illegally carrying arms into Laos, plundering Lao people's property, resisting Lao armed forces, and encroaching upon the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Laos.

This morning, the General Police Department of the Interior Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] held a news conference reporting that the said exiled Vietnamese reactionaries will soon be brought to the Supreme People's Court for prosecution. On this occasion, Brigadier General Saisompheng Soulignavong, chief of the General Police Department, said:

[Begin recording] As you (?distinguished guests), comrades, and fraternal people have been informed, in late August 1989, (?a group) of (?fully armed) exiled Vietnamese reactionaries crossed the Mekong River and infiltrated into Lao territory [words indistinct] in Lakhonpheng District and proceeded to areas in Toumlan and Ta-oi Districts. But, with a high sense of vigilance to defend their territory and on the basis of the tradition of heroic struggle, the regional armed forces and militia-guerrillas [words indistinct], under the direct guidance and command of the Saravane provincial administration, united and organized to pursue, intercept, and ambush the said Vietnamese reactionaries. Clashes took place on many occasions, as a result of which their forces fled (?in panic) in different directions.

Some of them were ambushed and wiped out while two others, not being able to tolerate sufferings and starvation, surrendered to our forces. The remnants, with the reactionary and stubborn nature as educated and trained by their masters, vigorously fought back against our forces. Finally, they were driven into an impasse and were captured by our forces. None of them could escape the pursuance and suppression by our regional armed forces, militia-guerrillas, and people of Saravane Province. Of all the 68 crossing the border from Thailand, 38 were captured on the spot or forced to surrender and the remnants were put out of action during the clashes.

(?Regarding) this, higher echelons have considered this an important case. They have, therefore, assigned the Interior Ministry, meaning our police officers, to directly make investigations of this case. Through the investigations from the beginning, it is considered that the act of the said Vietnamese reactionaries is an armed act of deliberately and arrogantly intruding into Lao territory, the act which thus encroached upon the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the LPDR. It is also an act of creating disturbances and unrest against the multiethnic Lao people. Such an act is seen as a very serious criminal case. We, therefore, deem it necessary to enter the action in the Supreme People's Court for consideration and judgment with suitable punishment in accordance with the laws and regulations of the LPDR.

I therefore inform you, distinguished guests, comrades, and fraternal people of the case, and would like to ask you to wait to hear the judgments of the case to be passed by the Supreme People's Court in the near future. [end recording]

Phoumi Vongvichit Greets Burma's Anniversary

BK0501103890 Vientiane KPL in English 0948 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Vientiane, Jan 5 (KPL)—Acting President of the Lao PDR [People's Democratic Republic] Phoumi Vongvichit has recently sent a message to General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanma [Burma].

The message wrote:

"On behalf of the Lao people and on my own behalf, I have the honour to convey to your excellency and through you to the people of the Union of Myanma my warmest congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the independence day of the Union of Myanma."

"May the good neighbourly relations and cooperation between our two countries and peoples continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of our two peoples, for peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the world," said the message in the conclusion.

Political, Economic Reforms Said To Continue

BK0901040190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 9 Jan 90 p 4

[By THE NATION correspondent Yindi Loetcharoenchok]

[Text] Vientiane—The Lao government says it will continue political and economic reforms, liberalize foreign investment and raise production to meet domestic demand.

Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat said in an interview over the weekend that Vientiane in the next century will pursue a policy of decentralization, giving more autonomy to local administrations with the main priority being to develop agricultural production to satisfy local demand.

Lao leaders, including Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut, admitted in Dec 1988 that the country's economy was ailing and called for foreign investment to revitalize it.

Souban said the state will continue to allow more private enterprise and individual participation to promote economic development in the country.

He said that, apart from increase in trade with Thailand in recent years, Laos' border trade with China has also increased following a visit to Beijing last October by Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan.

Kaysone, who later travelled to Japan and France, will again travel abroad this year as part of the country's more open-door policy. Souban did not say what countries Kaysone would visit as preparations were still being made.

According to Souban, bilateral relations between Vientiane and Beijing, Tokyo and Paris have been normalized and strengthened following Kaysone's trips last year with the three nations pledging to increase their economic assistance to the landlocked country.

Kaysone was the first senior Lao leader to visit China since 1977 when Sino-Lao relations soured following Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

Souban expected better Thai-Lao relations following last week's agreement in Vientiane between him and his Thai counterpart, Praphat Limpaphan, to depoliticize border problems, allowing for them to be resolved at the local authority level.

A meeting early next month in Thailand's Nakhon Phanom between Thai and Lao border province governors should mark the start of a better understanding and future contacts between the two sides, according to Souban.

Acting Lao President Phoumi Vongvichit and Foreign Minister Phoun also placed importance on Thai-Lao ties, stressing that the two neighbours could easily improve their relations because of their geographic proximity and cultural affiliations.

"We Thais and Laotians speak the same language. Why not use this advantage to promote bilateral ties?" Phoumi was quoted by Praphat as saying.

"Laos will look to Thailand as a model for its development without having to research and experiment so much," said Phoun.

Praphat said it was the first time senior Lao leaders have directly mentioned Thailand as a "model" of development for Laos.

Commenting on the recent upheaveals in Eastern Europe, a senior Lao official said he did not think the violent form of political protest in some eastern European countries would be repeated in Laos as Laotians were Buddhist, therefore always restrained and patient, unlike the Eastern Europeans who have exploded with dissatisfaction.

Philippines

Manglapus Sends Protest Letter to Baker

HK0901100190 Hong Kong AFP in English 0943 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Manila, Jan 9 (AFP)—Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said Tuesday that he would send a letter to U.S. Secretary of State James Baker this week to protest Washington's alleged failure to comply with provisions of a military bases accord. He told reporters the letter would note that negotiations on the future of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base were about to start, but denied that there was an implied threat that Manila would reject a U.S. request for a new treaty.

Philippine President Corazon Aquino said on Monday that the "preliminary" talks could start in March or April. The current lease on the bases, the largest U.S. military installations overseas, expires in September 1991. Mr. Manglapus said Manila was concerned over moves in the U.S. legislature to reduce foreign assistance, which he said could affect a bilateral agreement on compensation for Clark and Subic for 1990 and 1991.

"The principal item that concerns us has to do with the appropriation of money," he said, referring to the 481 million dollars in annual economic and military aid which the U.S. executive pledged in the October 1988 accord. He said the implementation of appropriated aid had been "slow", but noted that "certain aspects have been implemented in accordance with the expectations," including the rapid disbursement of economic aid for 1989 and 1990. He said Manila hoped the promised aid "will not be affected by the reductions made by the U.S. Congress."

Mr. Manglapus said the Philippines was "disappointed" over U.S. President George Bush's apparent failure to secure Manila's exemption from the Berry Amendment, which prohibits the U.S. Defense Department from using appropriated funds on products not exceeding 10,000 dollars which are not U.S.-made. The 1988 agreement calls for U.S. forces to procure 80 million dollars' worth of Philippine products every year.

"We are hoping that the United States will remedy this situation," he added.

"We also note in our note that we do have forthcoming exploratory talks. We expressed the hope that these matters will be speeded up in the light of exploratory talks," Mr. Manglapus said.

"There is no threat, but that is the language," he added.

Mr. Manglapus said the letter would also tackle "the building of security measures around the bases."

Communist New People's Army (NPA) guerrillas have assassinated three U.S. soldiers and two U.S. Defense Department consultants in the Philippines since 1987. On Monday an NPA spokesman said that the rebels would attack joint U.S.-Philippine military patrols which have been deployed outside Clark since the October 1987 killing of two U.S. servicemen outside the base.

Finance Secretary To Sign Loan Accord in U.S.

HK0901093390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 9 Jan 90

[By Vic Pambuan of Mobile Unit No 13]

[Text] The Philippines and the countries willing to extend financial assistance to the Philippine aid program are scheduled to sign an agreement on 21 January in New York. Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao has left for the United States to sign the loan accord, and has assured that the flow of new funds to our country will continue. He also said that the government has already received the money to fund some livelihood programs from the IMF and the World Bank under the Brady Plan.

[Begin Estanislao recording in English] Its difference is that they had all three steps in one. As you know, in the Philippine package, we have separated the three steps. The first is the debt buy-back. Second is new money. And the third would be the interest reduction. We have fit all of that together in one package and, as a consequence, we have had very long discussions. Because, as you know, different banks have different preferences. So what we decided to do was do a whole package, but divide it into three components, and we gave the banks a choice. We went into the market for the types of discounts without dictating what those discounts were. We simply said we are willing to buy as much as $1.3 billion of debt at this discount of 50 percent. [end recording]

More on Communist Threat Against U.S. Targets

HK0901050190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Jan 90 1, 7

[With reports from Jay Sangil and Bert Basa]

[Excerpts] A communist urban guerrilla group operating outside Clark air base yesterday warned of fresh attacks against American military personnel in retaliation against U.S. involvement in the counterinsurgency campaign.

Aryel Miranda, spokesman of the New People's Army's [NPA] Mariano Garcia Brigade based in Angeles City, said the NPA offensive will involve recruits "ready to strike any time at targets of opportunity, including local officials and anti-revolutionary elements." [passage omitted]

"We will not waste chances," Miranda told reporters in a radio link at Angeles City, 64 kilometers north of Manila. "We will already confront them to hasten the national democratic revolution."

He said NPA targets will include U.S. military officials and servicemen based at Subic naval base in Olongapo City and Camp O'Donnel in Tarlac.

The Mariano Garcia Brigade claimed responsibility for the killing of two U.S. airmen and another American in October 1987. Last September, communist guerillas ambushed and killed two U.S. civilian employees working at the U.S. communications facility at Camp O'Donnel, the attack coinciding with the visit to Manila of U.S. Vice President Dan Quayle.

Miranda said U.S. military officials are "priorities," but American soldiers conducting patrols jointly with local police near nightclubs and in residential areas are also targets.

He said the attacks are in retaliation for the increasing U.S. intervention in the country, including the alleged torture by American intelligence agents of a captured brigade member last year.

Miranda said Americans fortured Fernando Suangco during interrogation at a local military camp in 1988. Suangco was rescued by his comrades after attending a court hearing last October.

He said the offensive against U.S. soldiers was decided to councide with talks of the future of bases, expected to begin by March.

About 40,000 American troops, civilians and military dependents are stationed at the six U.S. military installations in the country.

Miranda said the rebels are not yet prepared to launch direct attacks on U.S. facilities. He added American civilians or retired U.S. military personnel were not targets of the rebel offensive.

He said last Friday's assassination of Javier Hizon, mayor of Mexico town, "was just a sampling" of sporadic but intensified attacks by the Mariano Garcia Brigade.

He said NPA targets will include local officials led by Angeles Mayor Antonio Abad Santos, who are allegedly corrupt and have incurred "blood debts."

"He has to pay for his blood debts to the people of Angels," Miranda said. "We have received so many complaints against him."

Abad Santos could not be reached for comment but one of his aides told reporters the charges were baseless.

"That's a lot of bull. It's not true," the aide who declined to be identified said. [passage omitted]

Communist Rebels Said Losing Pampanga War

HK0801054790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Jan 90 pp 1, 11

[By Jerry Lacuarta]

[Text] Angeles City—The entire machinery of the New People's Army (NPA) in Pampanga was nearly decimated last year due to intensified military operations, resulting in the killing of about 40 rebels, Constabulary authorities said yesterday.

The disclosure came as an NPA rebel told local newsmen that they will liquidate five more Pampanga mayors this year.

Lt. Col. Julius Yarcia, Angeles Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] chief, said that rebel strength in Pampanga had been cut down from 74 at the beginning of 1988 to only 34 at end of 1989, forcing communist guerrillas from Bataan and Bulacan to reinforce NPA rebels in the province.

Yarcia said the local NPA admitted that it has now only 34 members from its two platoons in documents seized in encounters in Angeles City and Mabalacat, Magalang, and Porac towns.

But a rebel spokesman told reporters in an interview by two-way radio that the NPA guerrillas in Central Luzon, particularly Pampanga, "can be expected to mount more attacks against government and military targets to make up for a disastrous campaign last year."

Ka [Comrade] Joema Garcia, alleged NPA commander in eastern Pampanga, who broke through the VHF frequency of Angeles City-based newsmen, said they are also planning to hit American personnel as part of their New Year offensive to make up for a disastrous 1989.

After admitting the killing last Friday of Mexico town Mayor Javier Hizon and Pfc. Rogelio Hipolito, the mayor's bodyguard, Garcia said five more Pampanga mayors are being marked for death due to their active role in the anti-insurgency campaign.

He did not name the mayors, but said that the mayors in the hit list have been instrumental in the formation of the Citizen's Armed Forces Geographical Units (CAFGUs) in their respective localities.

Garcia said the killing of Hizon "was just a beginning." He added "more liquidations will follow."

Hizon, 42, was shot dead Friday morning by two communist rebels while about to leave his house in barangay Parian to attend a first Friday of the month mass at the municipal hall, about 100 meters away.

His bodyguard, Pfc. Hipolito, succumbed to multiple bullet wounds in the body when he tried to run after the mayor's killers.

Garcia said Hizon had also something to with the killing last year of several rebels in Mexico, a known NPA stronghold in the province.

Hizon's slaying came almost five months after rebels killed neighboring Sta. Ana town Vice Mayor Leodovico Pangan in an ambush in Sta. Ana.

20 Suspected Rebel Houses Being Monitored

HK0801021590 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0200 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Police and military operatives are monitoring the activities taking place in more than 20 houses which are suspected of being rebel safehouses. Reports say the rebels regularly hold meetings there. According to Western Police District intelligence agent Lieutenant Edziel de Mesa, the suspected safehouses are in the squatter areas of Tondo, Paco, Pandacan, Santa Ana, and Sampaloc. Many out-of-school youths in these areas, as well as students, frequent the rebel safehouses, where teach-in seminars for new recruits are held.

Over 100 Families Flee Mindanao Bombings

HK0901045590 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 9 Jan 90 p 10

[By Ali Macabalang]

[Text] Cotabato City—More than 100 families have fled their homes in Buldon, Maguindanao, for fear of their lives as government troops bombed hideouts of Moro rebels who killed three peace emissaries and took two army trucks in the embattled town last Wednesday.

Residents said at least five barangays in the town were evacuated because of heavy bombardment by two helicopter gunships, two Tora-Tora planes and howitzers that backed two companies of army troopers.

Brig. Gen. Rolando Soriano, commander of the 603rd Brigade, yesterday confirmed the bombardment but said the troops had been "very cautious" in carrying out the offensive. He said so far, there has been no report of any civilian killed in the bombings.

Soriano also said the evacuation of families has been coordinated to enable them to seek refuge in the evacuation center at Buldon Poblacion.

He said the military offensive, the first in Mindanao this year, will go on until Buldon is cleared of members of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF].

Soriano said six of at least 150 MNLF-national security command guerillas under Kumander [Commander] Khadaffy Dugasan were killed during the offensive which actually began on Friday.

Buldon residents were apprehensive that the ongoing military operation will be "bloodier" because Dugasan's group was reportedly being reinforced by MNLF troops led by Kumander Mubarak.

Last Wednesday, Dugasan's men abducted three government emissaries—Hadji Esmail Barra, Alexander Mohammad and Sumalindao Paltao—in Barangay Oring, Buldon, while on board two military trucks to arrange the supposed surrender of MNLF Kumander Sammy Guro and his 80 followers.

The three emissaries were executed by firing squad and the two trucks taken by the rebels.

But recent military reports said the trucks were turned over to the supposed surrendering group of Guro, whom Soriano accused of having betrayed the government.

Soriano vowed to pursue the groups of Dugasan, Mubarak and Guro, even if they give up the military trucks.

In another incident, members of the fanatical group Tadtad [cult group that chops up its victims] raided a camp of the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF] in Barangay Makukum in Ampatuan, Maguindanao, last week, leaving six persons dead, Ampatuan Mayor Nur Mabang reported yesterday.

Mabang said two MILF guerrillas and four Tadtad members were killed in the incident.

Ramos Discounts Heavy Attack by Rebel Soldiers

HK0801060990 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 8 Jan 90 pp 1, 5

[By Noli Cabantug]

[Text] Defense officials said remnants of the December coup attempt could no longer mount a large-scale offensive against the Government because of dwindling financial resources and "deflated manpower."

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos and his undersecretary for civilian relations, Feliciano Gacis, gave the assurance in a meeting with local executives of Southern Tagalog in Batangas City last Friday.

"The rebel core group is still intact but it is not capable of launching a big and widely-participated putsch just like the recent one," Ramos told the local officials.

Gacis, on the other hand, said, "What they can probably do is to stage commando raids against vital Government and military installations."

Gacis also said that the "coup funds" of the rebel group have been used up but did not elaborate on how he came to this assertion. He said that the ranks of the rebel group has dwindled because of the surrender or capture of hundreds of soldiers who took part in the week-long coup.

The Government, acting upon the recommendation of the defense and military departments, had offered last week cash rewards amounting to P10 million for information leading to the capture of at least 15 identified coup leaders.

The military had also printed posters of the photos of the 15 rebel leaders and distributed these to military and police units nationwide for posting in public places.

The posters contain the photographs of ex-lieutenant colonels Gregorio Honasan, Eduardo Kapunan, Victor Batac, Billy Bibit and Rodolfo Tor. Others are former brigadier generals Jose Maria Zumel, Edgardo Abenina, Commodore Domingo Calajate, ex-Navy captain Felix Turingan, majors Wilhelm Doromal, Abraham Purugganan, ex-PC [Philippine Constabulary] captain Pacifico Avenido, lieutenant commander Jaime Lucas, and ex-PC lieutenant Andy Gauran.

Gacis pointed out that the rebels have lost hundreds of firearms which they had either surrendered to the Government or had sold to civilians during the coup.

Ramos, on other other hand, rallied local executives in the region to create what he called a "preventive integrated defense plan" which he said would frustrate any future coup attempts.

Stressing that the local executives had a crucial role to play in the defense of the duty-constituted Government, he said the already organized local Peace and Order Councils (POCs) should closely work with the local military field units in repulsing coup attempts.

The local POCs are composed of local government officials and representatives from various sectors, including the church, which oversee peace and tranquility in their localities.

Ramos observed that during the recent coup, there were renegade military units particularly in Bacolod City, Cebu and in some Mindanao provinces which tried to go to Manila. Ramos observed that the POC and some religious leaders in those areas had helped a lot in preventing unauthorized troop movements.

Rebel Soldiers Pledge Not To Join Future Coups

HK0801054190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 8 Jan 90 pp 1, 11

[By Owen Masaganda]

[Text] Camp Evangelista, Cagayan de Oro—Members of the 9th Scout Rangers and the Army's infantry battalion in Surigao who joined the rebel forces in the Dec. 1 coup d'etat have pledged that they will not get involved in any future attempt to overthrow the government.

They made the pledge before Maj. Gen. Manuel Cacanando, Army chief, during his inspection trip here where the rebel soldiers are undergoing an orientation course following their investigation on their role in the failed coup.

The Rangers were part of the rebel force which made a stand in Makati after leaving Fort Bonifacio where they had reportedly been "contained" by loyal government troops during the coup operations.

Members of the Army infantry battalion in Surigao were sent to Camp Aguinaldo on the first day of the coup.

Ranger Cpl. Urbano Luntod Jr. informed Cacanando that he was ordered to Makati with other junior officers upon orders of their company commander whose name was withheld. The commander, a major, was reportedly under arrest and undergoing investigation.

The soldiers complained to Cacanando that they have not received their salaries since December.

Some of the soldiers said that their issued firearms were lost in Makati. Cacanando ordered Col. D. Villanueva, Army personnel chief, to make a list of officers and men still not accounted for up to the present.

Cacanando also witnessed the turnover ceremonies of the new chief of the 1st Infantry Tabak Division, Brig. Gen. Cesar Fortuno, by Brig. Gen. Ernesto Calupig. Calupig has replaced Brig. Gen. Marcelo Blando as head of the 7th Infantry Battalion in Laur, Nueva Ecija.

Meanwhile, six members of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) who killed government men negotiating for their surrender were slain in a 30-minute gun battle with elements of the 101st Brigade under Brig. Gen. Orlando Soriano in Maguindanao.

Brig. Gen. Gumerciano Yap identified the slain MNLF rebels as Hadji Esmael, Commander Alexander Ali and Somalindao Bantao.

Rebel Soldiers Said Planning 'Propaganda Drive'

HK0801124990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1200 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] A military checkpoint in Tanay, Rizal recently spotted two military vehicles carrying some 30 Army soldiers moving suspiciously in the area. Authorities learned that the soldiers belonged to the 59th Infantry Battalion under Colonel Joriel Rico. The troopers were riding a truck and a jeep, and were reportedly on their way to Fort Bonifacio for a New Year's Day visit.

Authorities later found out that the soldiers had not received any clearance from higher officials to travel to Fort Bonifacio. Consequently, the troopers were sent back to Camp Capinpin.

Meanwhile, rebel soldiers still at large reportedly have a plan to launch a propaganda drive intended to overthrow the Aquino government. This was learned in a report received by the National Capital Defense Regional Command. According to the report, rebel leaders are exchanging accusations over the failed coup d'etat. It was also reported that the contact person for the rebel soldiers is an executive at a Metro Manila radio station whose owner is a former colleague of Gregorio Honasan.

Rebel Soldiers Said Seizing Radio Transceivers

HK0501122990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Dec 90

[Text] Acting National Telecommunications Commission [NTC] Commissioner Josefina Lichauco issued a strong warning about rebel soldiers confiscating radio transceivers after receiving complaints from several licensed radio owners who claimed that their equipment was seized by men introducing themselves as soldiers.

Commissioner Lichauco said that these men are believed to be renegade soldiers who are out to amass as much radio equipment as they can. She also explained that the NTC did seek military assistance to recover unlicensed radio transceivers. According to her, soldiers and NTC personnel have formed teams for this mission. However, she stresses that the teams always issue receipts for every radio transceiver that they confiscate.

As of broadcast time, Philippine Broadcast Service radio news had learned that no less than 100 radio transceivers had been seized by the joint military-NTC team.

Laurel, Enrile Listed Among Suspected Coupists

HK0901050790 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Jan 90 pp 1, 8

[By correspondent Cherry Velarde]

[Text] The Commission on Immigration and Deportation (CID) yesterday revealed the inclusion of Vice President Salvador Laurel and opposition Sen Juan Ponce Enrile in an "informal" watchlist of suspected leaders of the failed coup attempt last month.

Acting CID chief Andrea Domingo made the disclosure after the commission included 14 coup leaders, including former lieutenant colonel Gregorio Honasan, in the watch and hold departure order lists.

Domingo did not name the civilians whose movements at the ports were being monitored.

But when asked if Laurel and Enrile were in the Government watchlist, Domingo answered, "Informally."

Laurel said he has not yet been informed of his inclusion in the watchlist but said he would question any such move in court.

Domingo justified the move, saying CID agents "take note" of the arrival and departure of these officials as "part of intelligence work."

A watchlist is different from a hold-departure order in that the former includes persons who cannot leave the country without the approval of the immigration chief; a person in the hold-departure order cannot leave even with the proper travel documents because he might have to appear in court.

"These are not normal times. I would be remiss in my job if I did not do it," she said, adding that she made the lists on her own initiative as CID chief.

Domingo said she learned from the case of former Marcos associate Eduardo Cojuangco, who was able to sneak back into the country.

She added that the CID was also planning to include the names of all the alleged communist leaders whose names were already released by the military last year in the hold-departure order list.

She said the close watch on the alleged rebel soldiers were "not a violation" of their rights because many people who died during the coup also had the right to live.

She added that after the military released the names of the military men allegedly involved in the coup, she understood it "as a public notification that all Filipino citizens and officials are enjoined to help in the capture of these people."

However, Commission on Elections Commissioner Haydee Yorac, a human rights lawyer, criticized the move, saying, "The constitutional right of these men to travel is inviolable except upon lawful order when national security, public healthy and safety is invoked."

"We cannot allow them to go out of the country...to escape justice. The military had declared these soldiers to be wanted. They are fugitives, enemies of the State," she said.

The alleged coup plotters in the hold-departure list were Air Force Lt Col Eduardo Kapunan, PC [Philippine Constabulary] Brig Gen Eduardo Abenina, PC Lt Col Victor Batac, Navy Capt Felix Turingan, renegade Air Force general Jose Maria Zumel, Col Alexander Noble, Commodore Domingo Calajate, Ret former PC lieutenant colonel Billy Bibit, PC Lt Col Itodolfo Tor, PC Capt Pacifico Avenido, PC Capt Leovic Dioneda, Maj Wilhelm Doromal and Maj Abraham Purugganan.

Those who have been detained are not in the list.

The names of those in the hold-departure order list, along with the pictures of these men, have been posted in all seaports and airports.

Meanwhile, Enrile's office confirmed yesterday that New Sunrise Coconut Products factory in Magdalena, Laguna, which was bombed by unidentified men Sunday, was owned and controlled by Jaka Corp of the senator's family.

"We're investigating and interviewing employees there," Leonie Pagulayan, an Enrile spokesman said, adding that they had no "theories" yet on who carried out the attack.

"Then we'll see whether the (official) explanation jibes with our own," Pagulayan, said.

On Jan 3, Enrile delivered a privilege speech denying involvement in the Dec 1 coup and cited five instances of the Government's systematic "series of harassments" against him and his family.

Since the military mutiny, Enrile said the Government had sent soldiers to search without warrants his farm in Batangas and a Twin Towers unit owned by his wife Cristina, and "leaked" the name of his son Jackie as a member of a gun club implicated in the rebellion.

Jaka was coined from the names of the Enriles' two children, Jackie and Katrina.

The Laguna PC command, meanwhile, said it has sent out a team to hunt the attackers who came in three cars and entered the factory by introducing themselves as military men inspecting the facilities.

Justice Chief Assures Speedy Trial for Enrile

HK0501100690 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon promised a speedy trial of Senator Juan Ponce Enrile's case and of other coup-related cases. At the same time, Drilon said there will be no conflict of interest, because he will not be be participating in Enrile's trial. He and the senators are members of Sigmaro, an exclusive fraternity organization of the University of the Philippines law graduates and the (ACA) Law Office. Drilon stressed that fair justice will be enforced in everyone's trial. The newly appointed secretary also said he would not reorganize his undersecretaries and senior officials, but a planning and monitoring system will be adopted to ensure a smooth distribution of responsibilities and efficient communication between the agencies and the department.

Retired Generals Implicated by Coup Probe

HK0601043990 Baguio City Mountain Province Broadcasting Company in English 0330 GMT 6 Jan 90

[Text] A military officer disclosed that retired Brigadier General Felix Brawner allegedly directed aerial bombing of government positions at the height of the December coup attempt. In his affidavit, Captain Jose Cruz said he allegedly heard Brawner telling rebel officers at Fort Bonifacio that the bombing should be accomplished during the day, as the planes could not take off the following day because of the coming typhoon. He also said that another retired general, Jaime Echeverria, allegedly joined rebel officers at the officers' lounge in Fort Bonifacio after it was seized by the mutineers.

Lieutenant Colonel Salvador Limsiaoco of the light armored company said that after his capture by renegade leaders of the Scout Rangers, Brawner allegedly told him to turn over the tanks under his unit.

The affidavits incriminating Brawner and Echeverria were submitted by the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Judge Advocate General's Office to government prosecutors, headed by Dennis Villa Ignacio, during a preliminary investigation. [passage indistinct]

Port Policemen Charged Over Role in Coup

HK0601084790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Jan 90 pp 1, 20

[By Rey Panaligan]

[Text] Another rebellion case was filed yesterday with the Department of Justice (DOJ) in connection with the Dec 1-7 coup attempt.

Charged were Capt Job Gavino, North Harbor police chief, and eight of his men who allegedly helped the rebel soldiers at the height of the coup attempt.

Also charged were port policemen Ronnie Abundo, Manuel Coching, Ernesto Domingo, Danny Fonbuena, Augusto Pilapil, Matias Tamayao, Jesus Tolosa Jr and Renato Villanueva.

State Prosecutor Reynold Q. Yaneza said he was given clearance by Chief State Prosecutor Fernando de Leon to porceed with the formal investigation of Gavino and the eight port policemen.

This developed as Senior State Prosecutor Aurelio Trampe said Cagayan mayors decided to file rebellion charges against Gov Rodolfo Aguinaldo.

Trampe, head of a team of DOJ prosecutors handling coup cases, said he has asked the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) to put into a formal complaint the mayors' charges against Aguinaldo.

Earlier, Local Government Secretary Luis Santos had placed Aguinaldo under preventive suspension for alleged involvement in the coup.

Meanwhile, the formal investigation of the rebellion charges against retired brigadier generals Felix Brawner and Jaime Echevarria started yesterday.

Eight witnesses, all of them military officers, were presented by the prosecution to reaffirm their statements linking Brawner and Echevarria in the Dec 1 coup attempt.

The witnesses were Col Abraham Paray, commanding officer of the Army Light Armor Brigade; Lieutenant Colonels Filomeno Raypon and Salvador Limsiaco; Colonels Celedonio Ancheta and Gonda Matabalaw; Majors Mescarito Ramos and Pablo Bayot; and Capt Jose Cruz.

At the start of the investigation, Brawner's lawyer, former customs commissioner Alexander Padilla, questioned the alleged haste in the serving of the subpoena on his client.

Padilla said there is no complaint filed against Brawner and that there was no basis for the issuance of a summons for the preliminary investigation.

But the three-man panel of prosecutors composed of Dennis Villa Ignacio, Rodolfo Ponferrada, and Gregorio Arizala, siad that formal rebellion charges are not necessary to start the preliminary investigation against Brawner and Echevarria.

Villa Ignaclo sought that in the rebellion charges against the two retired generals, it is the state that is the complainant and on the basis alone of the affidavits of the witnesses, "we found sufficient grounds to issue the summons and conduct the formal preliminary investigation." [sentence as published]

Brawner and Echevarria were ordered to submit their counter-affidavits on Jan 11.

Military Moving Toward Surrender of Coup Leader

HK0501124590 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 5 Jan 90

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Text] The military is taking steps for the surrender of renegade Colonel Alexander Noble. This was disclosed by Brigadier General Rogelio Villanueva, the 4th Army division commander in Cagayan de Oro. Villanueva confirmed Noble is in Agusan del Sur:

[Begin Villanueva recording in English] What we are trying to do is not a bloody one if we could negotiate that they will surrender, because we believe that he is now with his own people. My estimate is that around him, there is about 40 people, and if we just rush in there and provide what we call a military type of operation, we will be doing more harm, rather than do good. We will really, within this certain period of time, negotiate with him to surrender and, if possible, we will arrest him peacefully. [end recording]

Columnist Assesses Reward for Coupists

HK0401074390 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 4 Jan 90 p 10

["Turn of Events" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Missed Opportunity"]

[Text] At the height of the latest U.S. invasion of Panama, the American occupation forces, whose pullout has since been demanded by the United Nations, put up a $1-million reward for information leading to the capture of General Manuel Antonio Noriega. The bounty generated a lot of crank telephone calls to the occupying power, but it failed to bring in Noriega. The deposed strongman finally appeared inside the papal nunciature in Panama City where his right to seek refuge has since been defended with admirable consistency by the Vatican, despite American saber-rattling and offensive vulgarity.

Here, the Aquino government has announced a P10.5-million bounty for the capture of 15 suspected leaders of the last failed coup. Some carry a P1-million prize on their heads, others P500,000 only. Despite the badly debauched peso and the high prices of basic commodities, that is still a lot of money. But will it bring in Gringo Honasan and company? Time alone will tell. Obviously the government believes that where military and civilian intelligence, calls to patriotism, and the horrors of sin have failed, it could always count on the magical powers of money. Unfortunately, the latest report is that the rebel forces have decided to return the gesture and put up similar rewards for the "most wanted men and women in the new kleptocracy."

Tit for tat. Still it is a sad and painful commentary on the state of our values that in order to catch rebellious military officers whom the administration, the clery and the media have depicted and denounced as criminals and cowards, the government has to put up so much money to reward those who would turn them in to the authorities. The assumption is that people who would normally not take any risk to give witness to their faith in "constitutional democracy" might be persuaded to do so by the mere thought of stumbling into so much money.

This is sad. An ideal as precious and noble as constitutional democracy deserves to be defended with a little more nobility. If the government can no longer depend on loyal citizens and equally loyal troops to defend "democratic values" without having to bribe them with a lot of money, then something is dreadfully wrong, either with those values that are sought to be defended, or with the loyal citizens and the equally loyal troops being asked to defend them.

This means that we have lost the basic moral glue without which there is no authentic social and political community, and that we have finally reverted to the morality of a primitive gambling casino. If this indeed be the case, then the problems of government are infinitely worse than the ones it has blamed on its enemies. This means that even if the P10.5-million bounty were to work like an emergency employment fund for an army of citizens-turned-bounty hunters and the 15 or so suspected leaders of the last failed coup were quickly captured today or tomorrow, the state of the nation will not change very much, unless the society, particularly its leaders, addresses the matter of its internal decay.

The rebellion, to which the P10.5-million bounty and the limited reshuffle of the Cabinet are meant to serve as responses, is but a symptom of an internal and organic disease, which goes by the name of disunity and division of the society at large.

There are class divisions between rich and poor which both communists and capitalists have sought and continue to exploit. Political, social, cultural, and territorial divisions that politicians and foreign interlopers have likewise sought and continue to exploit. These are divisions that separate Manila from the rest of the Philippines in terms of development; that separate those who desire a country run by Filipinos and for Filipinos from those who want to serve foreign dictation and interests; that seek to make permanent enemies of passing political adversaries.

And the military, microcosm of society, faithfully reflects all these divisions in our midst.

Does the government sincerely believe it is addressing the problem within the military by offering a P1-million prize for the head of the leading putschists?

At the height of the last failed coup, Brig. Gen. Rodolfo Biazon was quoted as saying that the officers and men who participated in the attempt that almost brought down the government, were it not for the timely intervention of the U.S. war planes, had received enormous sums of money from unknown and unidentified sources. It was suggested that the best trained elements of our Armed Forces, including Marines and Scout Rangers, went into it not on accunt of conviction or principle but for some pecuniary benefit. It is obviously in accordance with this belief that the government has put up the fat rewards, hoping that the soldiers who have gone underground would now betray their leaders for money.

The weakness of this assumption, and of the earlier tale about rebel officers and men having been paid so much to launch their failed enterprise, may be gleaned from the fact that in Makati's five-star hotels and high-rise condominiums which had been occupied by the rebels, no one has reported the theft of a single matchstick.

A more appropriate approach needs to be thought out. One had hoped that in reorganizing the Cabinet, the President would recast the defense and military establishments before any other department in order to remove the trigger of destabilization to the entire government. She didn't, or, perhaps more accurately, she couldn't. Imagine her telling Secretary Fidel Ramos and Gen. Renato de Villa that she has decided to pension them off! How does she say it?

Supposing she says, "I want you to know how much I appreciate everything you have done for me during all those coup attempts. I have no words to express my gratitude. But the unfortunate perception persists that your continued stay divides the military, and that it has in fact provoked the continuing rebellion on the Right." How would the two gentlemen respond ot it? Supposing they say, "With all due respect, Your Excellency, we canot accept that. While Your Excellency's perception is that we have divided the military, which we submit is in error, our perception—and the perception of many of our people too—is that you have divided the country." How would she deal with that?

That scenario might have played out in her mind before New Year's eve. So she decided not to touch the very organization that urgently needed and needs to be revamped. But precisely because of that, the uneventful Cabinet reshuffle and the unimaginative offering of P10.5 million reward money for the capture of leaders of the military rebellion will go down as footnotes in a page entitled, "Missed Opportunity."

Newspaper Prints Coup Leader's Open Letter

HK0801063190 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 8 Jan 90 pp 1, 2

[By news editor Julian V. Cruz]

[Text] Former Lt. Col. Gregorio Honasan, speaking for the movement for a Better Philippines, has called the recent Cabinet revamp a "rigodon de ladrones [robbers' quadrille]" and said the movement has no choice but to launch, as previously announced, its Phase II, which it calls "'peaceful, constitutional, and democratic rescue' of the republic from the real enemies of the state."

In an open letter dated January 1, 1990 but received by NEWSDAY only yesterday, Honasan also alluded to the prices on his capture and that of his colleagues and said "the concerned citizenry will not betray us."

The letter is titled Second Open Letter, is addressed to My Beloved Countrymen, and as before, signed Gringo over the typewritten full name and army rank of Honasan. It is apparently a reaction to the Cabinet revamp announced December 31, 1989 by President Aquino, and headlined by all the newspapers the following day, the same day the letter is dated.

Honasan said that the only way that Mrs. Aquino could have preempted Phase II of the movement was through an "honest to goodness Cabinet revamp." Instead he said "with due respect to the other appointees utilized as cosmetics" what was staged was a "rigodon de ladrones."

Referring to the prices set on the capture of the December 1 coup attempt leaders, Honasan said.

"Not even the feigned bounty from fake concerned citizens can paralyze our soldiers' fight for justice...even if you offer millions of pesos to citizens enraged by a corrupt, vindictive, and incompetent leadership, they will not turn us in."

Last week, the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] put up a P1 million price each for the capture of six coup leaders including Honasan and P500,000 each for nine others.

Aside from Honasan, those with P1 million prices on their heads are: Air Force Lt. Col. Eduardo Kapunan, PC [Philippine Constabulary] Lt. Col. Victor Batac, PC Brig. Gen. Edgardo Abenina, former Air Force Brig. Gen. Jose Ma. Zumel, and Navy Capt. Felix Turingan. With a P500,000 price each are: PC Lt. Col. Billy Bitbit, Army Col. Alexander Noble, Army Lt. Col. Jose Reynaldo Ochosa, PC Lt. Col. Rodolfo Tor, Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Doromal, Army Maj. Abraham Purugganan, former PC Capt. Pacifico Abenido, PC Capt. Leovic Dioneda, and AFP. Commodore Domingo Calajate. Ochosa was captured while visiting his wife who had just given birth in the Army hospital inside Fort Bonifacio. It is not known if anybody has claimed the reward for his capture.

The Honasan letter follows in full:

"SECOND OPEN LETTER

"My Beloved Countrymen:

"In the previous public statements of the Movement for a Better Philippines (Movement for short) that I issued in behalf of the Governing Council of the Movement, the following were clarified:

"1) Phase I of the Movement was originally a peaceful preemptive action or assembly of our reformist-nationalist soldiers of the people to give protection for the people in presenting their just demands until the guilt stricken political and military leadership ordered assault under 'surrender or die' policy; hence, the active self-defense employed by the SFP [Soldiers of the Filipino People]. You will note therefore, that the destruction of lives and properties was the direct consequence of the ruthlessness and greed for power of Mrs. Aquino and her Yellow Army headed by retired general De Villa.

"As I have said, the soldiers of the people engaged us in acoustic warfare which shows their unity behind the Movement for a Better Philippines thru good government.

"Phase II will be non-violent and non-confrontational. The soldiers in and outside the camps will no longer fire a single shot to avoid being unjustly condemned by Malaganang propagandists for the violence against persons and properties committed by the Yellow Army on orders of its Commander-in-Chief Mrs. Aquino.

"2) It is not true that the reformist-nationalist soldiers of the people are out to grab political power thru violence and install a military dictatorship. The soldiers of the people simply intend to give protection to the millions of people who would march for justice and gather in a peaceful, constitutional and democratic assembly to demand honest to goodness revamp, dismissal of the inept and corrupt or "thieves and highwaymen in government" which Mrs. Aquino can execute with the creation of a multi-sectoral and multi-partisan Executive Council of Advisers; otherwise, the people, under the protection of the soldiers of the people, and by virtue of their sovereign will or power under the Constitution, will cause the installation of a multi-sectoral and multi-partisan Executive Council to institute reforms and administer, thru a proper body, a snap presidential election after a reasonable time of stabilization; otherwise, "we get the government that we deserve."

"The Movement previously announced that the only way by which Mrs Aquino could probably preempt Phase II is an honest to goodness revamp instead of cosmetic reshuffle; but, insensitive as she is, she and her jesters staged a 'rigodon de ladrones,' with due respect to the other appointees utilized as cosmetics for a stinking and sinking reign of hatred, greed, lust and terror of a vindictive, corrupt and incompetent leadership.

"The Movement, therefore, has no choice except to launch, as previously announced, Phase II otherwise known as "Peaceful, Constitutional and Democratic Rescue" of the Republic from the real enemies of the State like the 'bandidos' and smugglers in government masquerading as champions of the people.

"'Constitutional Rescue' is an 'idea whose time has come'; hence, not even a clever cardinal who has committed so many sins against the people could stop the revitalized march of truth and justice. Not even the feigned bounty from fake concerned citizens can paralyze our soldiers' will to fight for justice, peace, freedom and democracy knowing that even if you offer millions of pesos to citizens enraged by a corrupt, vindictive and incompetent leadership, they will not turn us in. The Movement's vision for a better Philippines is clear; its direction, defined; its method, laid out. Therefore, the concerned citizenry will not betray us.

"To our dead comrades, your death was a price for justice; to the wounded, your wound is a badge of honor; to the detained, your confinement is part of a noble struggle; to the grieving wives and children, your grief is a portion of the sacrifice for a brighter future; to the media, your fearless impartiality forms part of a great and noble dream that will never die—a dream that is about to be realized.

"Fraternally yours,
[Signed] LT. COL. GREGORIO HONASAN
For the Movement, 1.1.90"

Manila Police, Soldiers To Get Combat Training

HK0501121190 Quezon City Sports Radio 738 in English 1100 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Capcom [Capital Region Command] soldiers and policemen assigned in the four police districts of Metro Manila will undergo a combat training course starting next month. This was announced today by Capcom Chief Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre. He said the course is envisioned to improve the capability of Capcom soldiers and policemen during combat and military operations. Sel Baisa has more:

[Begin recording] At the same time, General Aguirre noted that the checkpoints put up in the various parts of the metropolis at night helped in warding off troop movements. The Capcom and MPF [Manila Police Forces] chief emphasized, however, that the checkpoints are designed primarily to curb the movements of persons in possession of loose firearms or unlicensed radio transceivers. These barricades should not be used in any way for checking documents of cargoes, especially fruits and vegetables from nearby provinces, Aguirre pointed out. [end recording]

Further Report

HK0501042790 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 5 Jan 90 p 6

[Text] Capital Region Command (CAPCOM) soldiers and Metro Manila policemen will undergo anti-tank warfare and street battle techniques training next week in preparation for possible coup attempts by rightist forces.

The training, a live-in course to be conducted be in Camp Bagong Diwa in Bicutan Taguig on Jan. 8-15, will be for CAPCOM units oriented on police duties and members of the Metropolitan Police Force's (MPF) anti-coup contingency teams.

The training will be mainly on the use of modern combat equipment recently issued to the CAPCOM such as light anti-armor weapons (LAWS), recoilless rifles and M-60 machineguns and target-shooting practices using automatic and sniper rifles.

The soldiers and policemen will also be taught how to manufacture and use Molotov bombs.

Diplomats, Military Officers Briefed on Security

HK0501045590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 5 Jan 90 p 12

[By Manny Mogato]

[Text] Senior Filipino diplomats and a group of military officers assigned as attaches abroad were given a three-hour comprehensive security and peace and order briefing by defense and military officials in Camp Aguinaldo yesterday.

At least three main issues were raised by the diplomats during an open forum which followed the 30-minute situation update or post-coup assessment prepared by the military intelligence agency.

Among the issues discussed were the extent of the American military assistance to the Government at the height of the coup, the Government programs to rebuild the economy and consolidate the military and the exact number of troops who joined the rebellion and their capability now.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos led the defense panel in explaining the Government's program while Brig. Gen. Roman Gavino, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] deputy chief of staff for intelligence, briefed the diplomats on the insurgency, secessionist and Right-wing group threats to the country's stability.

Present in the meeting included Foreign Assistant Secretary Purificacion Quisumbing, Ambassador Luz del Mundo, assistant chief of mission in France; ambassador to West Germany Bienvenido Tan Jr., ambassador to Japan Ramon del Rosario, ambassador to Thailand Josue Villa, ambassador to Spain Juan Rocha, ambassador to Canada Ramon Diaz and Armed Forces attaches Colonels Arturo Tagamolila (Australia), Joseph Escarcha (Malaysia), and Miguel Leonardo (Singapore).

The defense department expected 13 senior diplomats and seven AFP attaches to attend the briefing. Among them were Ambassador Emmanuel Pelaez (U.S.) and the ambassadors to Italy, Britain, India, United Nations and Australia. Except for Pelaez, the others failed to attend for personal reasons.

Ramos said Pelaez was given a special briefing ahead of the others because of the American involvement in the coup issue. Pelaez got a lengthy and more detailed briefings, Ramos said.

A number of military and defense officials present said they also learned something from the diplomats, particularly the feedbacks from abroad.

"This has been very useful and helpful," Ambassador Rocha told the CHRONICLE. "It would make our job a lot easier and we are looking forward for more dialogues like this."

Difficulties Seen in Controlling Firearms

HK0601032990 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Constabulary Chief Major General Ramon Montano said the government intends to limit the number of licensed firearms holders even as he admitted that collecting loose firearms in the Muslim areas would be very difficult. The PC [Philippine Constabulary] chief who is the only person authorized to issue licenses and permits to carry guns outside one's residence said only those who are in need and are qualified will be given the license to possess guns.

Montano said Muslims are known for their penchant for guns. He said their love for guns is part of the Muslim culture, and that would make it hard to collect loose firearms in Mindanao.

Soviet Envoy Says Foreign Bases Must Go

HK0801054990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 8 Jan 90 p 6

[By staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] The Soviet Union wants all military bases removed from foreign territory because they have become useless amid the easing of tensions between the superpowers, Ambassador Oleg Sokolov said in an article circulated Friday.

With the Cold War over, "foreign military bases are so conspicuously out of step with the present-day trends and realities in the world as to make one wonder whether we live (at) the end of this century or...in the middle of it," Sokolov, the Soviet envoy to Manila, said.

In the article "Bases in the Philippines," Sokolov says that the Soviet Union wants, not only the removal of military bases from foreign territory, but also a total ban on nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The need for the removal of these bases, he says, has become acute because of the easing of world tensions resulting from the U.S.-USSR agreement on Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF).

Sokolov said that the Soviet Union had already reduced its Pacific fleet by 57 ships between 1984 and 1989, and its troop strength in Asia will also be reduced.

Referring to American bases in the Philippines, Sokolov said that their stay or removal would have to be decided by Filipinos.

Soviet Envoy Supports Pasig River Project

HK0501043190 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 5 Jan 90 p 13

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to the Philippines assured Manila Mayor Gemiliano C. Lopez Jr yesterday of full support for the early realization of his pet project to transform the Pasig river into a major transport route.

Ambassador Oleg Sokolov told the mayor that the Moscow supplier of the hovercraft ferry boat can make delivery in a month's time as soon as specifications are approved and the contract signed.

Sokolov joined Lopez in an early-morning motorboat tour of the river to inspect the places where the terminals will be established and pinpoint spots where there are still sunken craft that should be removed.

The group was joined by Pavel Bulavskiy, Soviet trade representative, Council President Pro Tempore Pete de Jesus, Councilor Pete Alfonso, and Metro Manila Public Works Director Jesus Cammayo.

"It has always been a pleasure to be of assistance in any way to solve public problems," the Soviet envoy told Lopez.

Sokolov said that in case of the ferry boats, he was expecting the manufacturer, Sudo of Moscow, to send in the specifications shortly so that adjustments may be made to suit local conditions.

The mayor will meet shortly with Transportation Secretary Oscar Orbos for coordination on the project.

Lopez was informed that the city council's proposed ordinance concerning water transport is now on second reading, after the committee to which it was referred recommended its approval.

The measure authorizes the mayor to undertake the project and study means of financing.

The Pasig river transport system was conceived by Lopez as a means to relieve traffic in the city and help solve the transport crisis.

The mayor himself piloted the motor boat that brought him and the Russian envoy and the members of the party from the mouth of the Pasig river in Tondo up to Guadealupe bridge in Makati.

Aquino Formalizes Coordinating System

HK0501123390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 5 Dec 90

[Text] President Corazon Aquino today created the presidential coordinating system [PCS] for the executive branch of government. Tanny Rodriguez has the details:

[Begin recording] The PCS is made up of three sections, with Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig as presidential coordinating secretary for political and security affairs; former Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme as presidential coordinating secretary for agro-industrial, economic, and financial affairs; and former Cabinet secretary Jose Ping de Jesus as presidential coordinating secretary for human resources and public welfare.

The PCS will help the president oversee the operations of the executive deparment. It will also coordinate operations between various government agencies and departments as well as liaise with constitutional commissions, judicial, and legislative branches of the government. It will report directly to the president on all matters under its jurisdiction. [end recording]

Government Reorganization To Affect Over 25,000

HK0801053090 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 8 Jan 90

[Text] Civil Service Commission chairman Patricia Santo Tomas clarified that over 25,000 of the 126,000 temporary government employees will be affected by the government reorganization. She made the statement to allay fears that the entire workforce of temporary government employees would be fired when the reorganization plan is implemented this year. She added that over 77,000 temporary employees are expected to benefit from a proposed bill granting eligibility to those who have rendered 7 years of consecutive service in the government.

Group Airs Concern Over Order on Labor

HK0501100490 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Report by Jennifer Postigo; slantlines denote passage in English]

[Text] While officials and members of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] do not object to the authority granted by President Corazon Aquino to the secretary of labor in accordance with Memorandum Order No 5 on the resolution of the crisis caused by labor strikes, they do express concern about possible abuse of such powers. According to TUCP spokesman Homer Punzalan, the primary goal of these powers is the prevention of a nationwide strike which several labor groups have threatened to launch to protest higher prices for petroleum and its by-products. Punzalan said that with these powers, the secretary of labor may seek assistance of military and police forces, which could lead to clashes or misunderstandings between workers and law enforcement agents.

Here is an excerpt of the remarks by Homer Punzalan.

[Begin Punzalan recording] If a nationwide strike is launched, the secretary of labor may issue a return-to-work order. However, our past experiences has shown that workers can ignore that order without fear of being dismissed from their jobs. If that happens, the Department of Labor can always deputize the military to force workers to go back to work. /Of course, we would like to warn our government officials that if they do this, this will only alienate the government from the workers. So, as of now, since this provision specifically/ is a precautionary step against possible actions taken by workers, we can only voice our concerns. We will issue an official statement on the provision. [end recording]

No Changes Foreseen in Senate Leadership

HK0501120590 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 5 Jan 90

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Text] There will be no changes in the Senate leadership, including the chairmanship of its various committees. This was confirmed today by Senator Aquilino Pimentel, the head of the 3-man Filipino Democratic Party-Nation's Strength bloc in the Senate.

World Bank Delays Release of $75 Million in Loans

HK0601084390 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Jan 90 p 25

[By E. Tolentino]

[Excerpt] The World Bank (WB) has postponed anew the release of some $75 million in loans committed to the Philippines owing to the government's failure to fully comply with key conditions tied to the assistance.

This amount represents the second tranche of the $200-million program loan for the government corporate sector the Philippines obtained from the WB in 1988. The first tranche was released in that year without conditions.

Top-level official sources said that had the conditions been met by the government, this would have triggered the release last December of the $75 million loan process plus the $75-million "matching" assistance from the Export Import Bank of Japan (Eximbank).

This was the fourth time that the release of the loan proceeds was held back by the WB. The release of the second tranche was originally scheduled in August last year, but then this was moved to October and then to December. [passage omitted]

Debt-Negotiating Team To Seek New Loans

HK0501094190 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] The country's foreign debt negotiating team, composed of outgoing Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez, incoming Governor Jose Cuisia, and new Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao is to leave for Tokyo, Frankfurt, London, and New York on Tuesday [9 January]. The group is expected to confer with foreign creditors in these cities. The negotiating panel hopes to raise 1 billion dollars in new loans.

However, the Central Bank indicated that the country may be able to obtain only 700 million dollars.

Debt Buy-Back Scheme 'Costliest Deal Ever'

HK0601084590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 6 Jan 90 p 25

[By Ernesto Tolentino]

[Text] The Philippines' debt buy-back scheme may well prove to be the costliest deal ever.

Already, it has been estimated that on the $710-million official loans being tapped by the government to buy-back existing commercial loans—no less than $820 million in interest payments would have to be paid by the country.

Together with the loan principal, the total amount the country would need to raise to repay the new official obligations for the debt buy-back program is projected to hit $1.530 billion.

Finance department records show that the $710-million additional official obligations will come from the International Monetary Fund (IMF)—$210 million, World Bank (WB)—$200 million and Export Import Bank of Japan (Eximbank)—$300 million.

Approximately $471.7 million of the contracted loans will be made available this year to the Philippines to partly finance its purchase of $1.337 billion tendered by the country's foreign creditor banks.

The Philippines will actually require a total of $668.4 million to buy back at 50 percent discount the entire amount of $1.337 billion tendered by the bank creditors.

Finance department officials had earlier said that the rest of the funding requirements worth $196.7 million will be drawn from the country's foreign exchange reserves supported by a $95-million advance from the United States and proceeds of other loans contracted last year.

The same finance department data show that the Philippines' interest payments on the IMF loan will aggregate $220 million or double the loan principal of $210 million, while the $220 million WB loan will cost the country $300 million. The Japan Eximbank assistance will bear an interest totaling $300 million.

The debt buy-back program is part of the new financing package negotiated with the foreign banks by the debt negotiating panel chaired by former Finance Secretary Vicente R. Jayme and outgoing Central Bank Gov Jose B. Fernandez.

Estanislao Says Economy Needs $500 Million

HK0501121990 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 5 Jan 90

[From the "GMA News" program]

[Text] Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao said the country will need half a billion dollars in new money this year to regain the country's economic losses brought about by the failed coup. Estanislao said the new money is needed to raise the economic growth rate from the predicted 5 percent growth this year:

[Begin Estanislao recording in English] A minimum requirement would be $500 million to my mind. A maximum requirement for a much higher growth rate would be $750 million. So, that is the figure we are working on. [end recording]

Administration To Announce New Fiscal Measures

HK0501043590 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 5 Jan 90 p 1

[By senior reporter Rene T. Valbuena]

[Text] The Aquino administration, on a fast-track mode of restoring political stability after a bloody coup attempt, will implement at least three fiscal measures to neutralize the bad effects of that misadventure on the country's business climate.

Trade and Industry Secretary Jose S. Concepcion, Jr. said the other day that although political stability is always the prime consideration in attracting investments, the implementation of new fiscal measures may again brighten up the Philippine investment scene.

The three fiscal measures are:

1. implementation of a uniform 10% duty on imported capital equipment;
2. allowing an accelerated depreciation of capital equipment; and
3. application of the net operating loss carry-over of a still undetermined period.

Mr. Concepcion indicated that the executive branch is still thinking of the most prudent way to implement these measures without hurting the sensitivities of Congress.

Even without her emergency powers, President Aquino, by virtue of Section 401 of the Customs and Tariff Code, may amend duties of commodities when Congress is not in session: Congress is in recess up to January 22. Thus, Mrs Aquino may issue before that date an executive order making the importation duties on capital equipment uniform at 10%.

On the second and third measures, the Securities and Exchange Commission may be made to unilaterally issue a directive amending the New Rules on Form and Content of Financial Statements.

Under Executive Order (EO) 226, otherwise known as the Omnibus Investments Code of 1987, the incentive on tax- and duty-free importation of capital equipment will be stopped after 1992. Under the industrial locational policy of the Board of Investments (BOI), this incentive will not be available to projects locating in Metro Manila beginning April 1, 1990. The deadline was supposed to be on Dec. 31, 1989, but in order to allow investors, whose plans were offset by the coup attempt, the BOI deferred this to march 31 this year.

It is also seen that the application of an accelerated depreciation of capital equipment would, in effect, replace the incentive on the tax- and duty-free importation of capital equipment.

The incentive on net operating loss carry-over is not in EO 226 but was in Presidential Decree No. 1789, the old Omnibus Investments Code. Its recycling is said to replace the incentive on tax holidays, which is also scheduled to be stopped. In fact, since August 1, 1989 this has no longer been available to projects locating in Metro Manila.

Oil Import Bill Reaches $1.43 Billion in 1989

HK0401073190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 4 Jan 90 p 17

[By Margie Quimpo]

[Text] Rising crude prices and increased economic activities pushed the country's oil import bill up by 27.5 percent in 1989 to $1.43 billion from $1.12 billion the previous year.

This year assuming constant oil prices and marginal economic growth, the oil import bill is expected to be in the range of about $1.5 billion.

In absolute terms, energy demand last year rose 10 percent to 118.962 million barrels of fuel oil equivalent.

Energy demand this year is forecast to rise by just over 10 percent.

Consumption of oil which was imported by the country's three oil companies—Philippino National Oil Co, Caltex Phils and Pilipinas Shell—reached 82.9 million barrels in 1989 compared with the 78 million barrels in 1988.

The average cost of crude went up by $2 to $3 per barrel last year.

The net oil import bill—total cost of crude imports minus the volume sold to U.S. military bases—rose 28.93 percent to $1.245 billion from $1.043.3 billion in 1988.

The crude imports were directly paid by oil companies which then sought reimbursements from the government to take care of price disparities in the domestic market.

The reimbursements are taken from the Oil Price Stabilization Fund [OPSF] which was in the red by about P6.1 billion as of Dec 31, 1989. The OPSF was set up to cushion the impact of fluctuating world crude prices as well as changes in the peso-dollar rate.

A proposed legislation which seeks to replenish the fund is still pending approval by the Congress.

Meanwhile, Wenceslao de la Paz, executive director of the Office of Energy Affairs said yesterday that he favors the replacement of ad valorem taxes on petroleum products with specific taxes.

However, he said the set-up should be flexible so that the President will have leeway to raise or cut the rates when the economic situation so requires.

Rice Production Improves by 5.4 Percent in 1989

HK0501044590 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 5 Jan 90 p 2

[By reporter Hernani P. de Leon]

[Text] Rice production in 1989 improved 5.4% over the previous year's performance, figures from the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics [BAS] show.

In a memorandum submitted to newly appointed Agriculture Secretary Senen C. Bacani, BAS officials said the year's palay output reached 9.46 million metric tons, the highest ever achieved by the country in years.

V. Bruce J. Tolentino, undersecretary for policy and planning, said, however, that in spite of the breakthrough, "unprecedented palay production level was not enough to match the country's growing requirements, forcing the Government to import some 200,000 metric tons (of rice) last year."

Mr Tolentino's claim is supported by a recent National Food Authority survey that indicated significant increase in grains consumption among Filipinos, now placed at 130 kilos, from the previous 94-kilo per capita estimate.

The BAS report also said the improvement was attributed to increments in area harvested and yield per hectare which rose by 3.1% and 2.3%, respectively, over 1988 levels.

Last year's highest increase in rice production was registered by Northern Mindanao (Region 10) which upped its output by 35.3%. On the other hand, Western Visayas (Region 6) experienced a production dip of 13.7% last year.

Despite the apparent corn shortage, the agriculturo department also reported that last year's corn harvest, estimated at 4.52 metric tons, was the highest ever achieved.

The department noted that the 2.13% increase in production was effected despite a 1.5% decrease in area harvested. Initial estimates place some 60,000 hectares traditionally planted to corn as having been shifted to other high-value crops.

Meanwhile, the National Farmers Supreme Council (Sanduguan) has assailed officials of the National Water Resources Board (NWRB) and the National Irrigation Administration (NIA) for "gross incompetence and negligence."

Sanduguan officials said the two government agencies reneged on their promise to provide Central Luzon, specifically formers in Bulacan and Pampanga, with adequate water for irrigation during the dry season, thereby affecting production of grains under the Rice Production Enhancement Program (RPEP) of the Department of Agriculture (DA).

"Suddenly and without any prior consultations with the small farmers and the DA, officials of the NWRB and the NIA recently decided to drastically reduce by 67% the irrigation water supply of the ARIS (Angat River Irrigation System) and divert the water to industrial, commercial and residential users in Metro Manila due to a perceived water supply shortage this summer," the Sanduguan officials said.

As a result, the group claims that 10,000 small farmers tilling 19,000 rice lands under RPEP will sustain crop losses due to lack of irrigation water.

Based on information gathered, the total RPEP area which NIA has promised to cover through ARIS is about 29,000 hectares. This indicates that only 10,000 hectares will be adequately irrigated in the two Central Luzon provinces.

Sanduguan further claims that the 10,000 farmers affected will not be able to recover the P60 million already spent for the dry season rice crop "which could have produced at least 52,000 metric tons of rice worth P416 million."

Government To Import 'Plenty of Rice' in 1990

HK0501070790 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0600 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] The government will import plenty of rice this year to supplement the country's existing grains stock. New Agriculture Secretary Senen Bacani said the importation will help stabilize the price of rice, which has been affected by the recent coup attempt. This month 50,000 metric tons of rice will arrive from Thailand. Secretary Bacani, meanwhile, expressed opposition to the enforcement of price controls on prime commodities, saying it would be better for the government to allow a free market and healthy trading competition.

Thailand

Praman, Banhan Swap Ministerial Posts 9 Jan

BK0901124890 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Announcement on removal and appointment of Cabinet ministers:

Royal signature: Phumiphon Adunyadet, Rex

His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet has graciously given permission to announce that in connection with the announcement dated 4 August 1988 appointing General Chatchai Chunhawan as prime minister and the announcements dated 9 August 1988 and 29 December 1989 appointing cabinet ministers, in the interest of suitability and greater administration benefits, empowered by articles 146 and 156 of the Constitution, he removes and appoints the following Cabinet ministers:
1. Banhan Sinlapa-acha is removed from the industry minister post;
2. Police General Praman Adireksan is removed from the interior minister post.

He appoints:
1. Banhan Sinlapa-acha as interior minister;
2. Police General Praman Adireksan as industry minister.

This takes effect immediately.

Announced on 9 January 1990, being the 45th year under the reign of the present king.
Countersigned by General Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister

Chatchai Clarifies Transfer

BK0901131590 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 9 Jan 90

[Text] Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan answered questions from newsmen about the swapping of cabinet posts between Interior Minister Police General Praman Adireksan, who becomes industry minister, and Banhan Sinlapa-acha, who is being moved from industry minister to become interior minister. The prime minister said there was nothing behind this transfer except for the fact that he would like to see better cooperation between the government and the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.

Asked how Police General Praman Adireksan reacted to the transfer and whether he willingly accepted it, the prime minister said General Praman was ready for the change. Chatchai said Gen Praman Adireksan is a veteran industrialist with a successful record in expanding industries, and that he therefore would like to see the latter work in this sector, as Thailand is now entering an industrial era.

Asked whether the move had been discussed within the Chat Thai Party, Gen Chatchai said he met Police Gen Praman Adireksan earlier in the day. Chatchai said he thinks the appointment of Banhan Sinlapa-acha as interior minister would facilitate cooperation between the government and the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration.

Asked if there will be more reshuffles announced, the prime minister said the only shakeup is the one that was announced today: the transfer of Praman and Banhan, who are both in the Chat Thai Party. Asked whether the move would improve the government's stability, Prime Minister Chatchai replied affirmatively.

Michai Rejects Chatchai Offer on Advisory Board

BK0501021190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 5 Jan 90 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Michai Ruchuphan, who resigned as PM's Office minister on Wednesday, yesterday rejected Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's offer to head his advisory board, saying he was tired of government service and wanted to set up a law firm.

Government Spokesman Suwit Yotmani said Chatchai offered Michai the post after failing to dissuade him from quitting the Cabinet. The post was previously held by Wan Chansu before he became Parliament president in May last year.

Suwit and several Cabinet members including PM's Office Minister Bun-ua Prasoetsuwan said Michai's resignation would not affect the government's stability or lead to a Cabinet reshuffle.

Speaking to reporters at his home, Michai said he left the Cabinet for personal reasons and denied he had conflicts with other members of the Chatchai government.

"I have been a minister for almost 10 years. It's time I got myself a new job," said Michai, who was the only non-elected member of the Cabinet. He was also the only hold-over from the Prem government, which he served as minister specializing in legal affairs since 1980.

Michai, 52, also denied he resigned to pave the way for a limited Cabinet reshuffle so that Chatchai could bring army chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut to join his Cabinet. [passage omitted]

Source Says PRC's Yang Baibing To Visit Soon

BK0301135590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1316 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Jan 3 (AFP)—General Yang Baibing, head of the powerful Central Political Department of the Chinese Armed Forces, is expected to pay an official visit here soon, a highly placed military source said here Wednesday. Gen Yang was expected to visit Thailand "either late January-early February," but an official schedule has not yet been set for the visit, the source said.

Analysts said that the situation in Cambodia and traditionally close relations between China's and Thailand's Armed Forces were expected to dominate talks during Gen Yang's visit to Bangkok, which will closely follow a visit to Beijing late last month by Thailand's military inspector-general, general Phat Akkhanitbut.

Gen Yang, the younger brother of China's President Yang Shangkun and a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, is the Chinese military's top political commissar. [passage omitted]

Editorial Comments on U.S. Involvement in Panama

BK0901040790 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Jan 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Whatever Happened to the Rule of Law?"]

[Text] Nicolae Ceausescu and General Manuel Noriega spoke differrent languages, lived on different continents and never met. Yet both had at least one thing in common: they believed their positions of power put them above the law, an assumption that proved dangerously wrong in both cases. Both were brought to "justice", albeit of the rough variety that prevailed in Dodge City in America's old wild west.

When people power propelled Mrs Aquino into the Philippine presidency in 1986, her predecessor was allowed to leave the country quietly and enjoy the luxurious trappings of political exile in Hawaii until he died last year. At the time of his death the law was catching up with Mr Marcos, slowly but justly.

Ceausescu and his wife got different treatment. Accused of Stalinist practices, they were secretly tried by declared anti-Stalinists and, in the best Stalinist tradition, denied the right of appeal and summarily executed. Their fate came from a combination of revenge and expediency. It had nothing to do with the legal dispensation of justice, as was later to be claimed. Ceausescu paid the traditional price in times of revolution for the crime of being yesterday's man.

In the case of Noriega, vengeance and retribution came in the form of foreign troops descending from the skies to turn the Panamanian capital into a free-fire zone as they followed the orders of their president to capture and remove Noriega to United States jurisdiction.

After a temporary refugee in the Vatican Embassy, during which he was bombarded with rock music in a kind of psychological warfare, he surrendered to the invading forces and has now been arraigned on drug trafficking charges in a US court.

President Bush, after publicly pronouncing his guilt, has promised him a fair trial. Just how this is to be achieved is open to question, given that the legal presumption of innocence before the case went to trial has already been widely ignored.

The US invasion of Panama that resulted in the eventual arrest of Noriega has been condemned as an illegal act against a sovereign nation by an overwhelming majority in the United Nations, calling into question the legality of his removal to the US. The alarming implicaion here is that the US is big enough to break international law and get away with it. Noriega, supposedly the bad guy, is not.

If these legal hurdles can be overcome, there follows the problem of finding jurors who have not been influenced by the negative saturation publicity surrounding Noriega and who, unlike their President and the Press, can presume him to be innocent until found guilty.

Complicating matters still further is Noriega's former close association with the US Central Intelligence Agency—whose former director is now President Bush—and the Defence Department, which could make for interesting, if not embarrassing, testimony.

Far be it from us to paint Noriega as anything less than the kind of man he is. We shed no tears for him or his predicament. He should certainly face a judge, but in his homeland, where the majority of his alleged crimes were said to have been committed. If found guilty he should be punished to the full extent of the law permitted by the penal code of the Republic of Panama which has proper legal jurisdiction over him, not in the court of American public opinion.

Of even greater concern is the manner in which the administration of justice is being interpreted today. Expediency, aggression and bloodlust have replaced the international rule of law in two major instances in as many weeks. For the most part, the reaction has been congratulatory.

If these two cases become internationally-acceptable precedents for the new decade, the International Court of Justice in the Hague might just as well close shop and America's Statue of Liberty take to wearing a blindfold, or at least some very dark glasses.

Bangkok Governor Reelected by Landslide

BK0801024990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Jan 90 pp 1, 8

[Text] In an election victory which could have an impact on national politics in the short and medium term, Maj-Gen Chamlong Simuang was re-elected Bangkok governor yesterday, while his Phalang Tham Party captured a clear majority on the city council.

According to official results at 1.00 a.m. this morning, Maj Gen Chamlong's landmark triumph came with 703,671 votes winning in all 36 districts, a wide margin over first runnerup Decho Sawananon of the Prachakon Thai Party, who polled 283,777 votes.

But the result marked a significant improvement for Prachakon Thai, whose candidate in the previous election in 1985 came third.

Meanwhile, Democrat candidate Prawit Ruchirawong received a disappointingly low result, polling 60,947 votes.

Among other things, this was attributed to a spate of negative publicity about the party, following its decision to remain in the ruling coalition despite the recent resignation of party leader and (former) deputy prime minister Phichai Rattakun.

With a total number of 1,147,576 votes cast, including 3.4 percent invalid votes, the voter turnout was recorded at 35.85 percent or marginally higher than the 34.6 percent in the previous gubernatorial election in 1985.

The outcome yesterday marked a significant improvement for Maj-Gen Chamlong who captured 61.3 percent of the total valid votes, or up from 48.9 percent in the previous election.

The votes received by Mr Decho represented 24.7 percent, or significantly higher than the 14.2 percent netted by M.R. Chetchan Prawit who came in third under the Prachakon Thai Party banner in the previous election.

Meanwhile, Mr Prawit received 5.3 percent of the total votes yesterday—a steep decline from candidate Chana Rungsaeng from the same Democrat Party who polled 24.5 percent in the previous election.

According to official Bangkok Metropolitan Administration results, Phalang Tham won 50 of the 57 city council seats. In 1985 the party, which ran as a group named Ruam Phalang, won only nine seats out of 53.

The city council victory will allow Maj-Gen Chamlong to work more easily in implementing his policies.

Under the constant glare of television cameras and surrounded by a small army of newsmen at a friend's home in Lat Phrao, an elated Maj-Gen Chamlong last night was clearly overwhelmed by the results and thanked the Bangkok voters for trusting him again.

Describing the vote as "the voice of heaven," Maj-Gen Chamlong promised to continue working with honesty and sacrifice—the basic tenets of his campaign.

Political analysts see the overwhelming support for Maj-Gen Chamlong by Bangkokians as a clear indication of support for the re-elected governor in his long running series of conflicts with the Interior Ministry.

Dr Suchit Bunbongkan, of Chulalongkon University's Faculty of Political Science, said that Maj-Gen Chamlong's landslide victory should serve as a message from Bangkokians for Interior Minister Praman Adireksan to review his attitude towards the Phalang Tham Party leader.

The minister should also be more flexible in dealing with the re-elected governor in the future, he said, adding that the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration was not an ordinary municipality, but an elected body with a public mandate.

For these reasons it must be given an independent hand in running the city with little direct control from the Interior Ministry.

Dr Phaisan Suriyamongkhon, of the National Institute of Development Administration, said yesterday the poll clearly showed Bangkokians still had a lot of trust and faith in Chamlong.

He said he believed a lot of sympathy votes were cast in Maj-Gen Chamlong's favour because the voters felt that the Phalang Tham Party leader was unfairly ganged up on by the rest of the candidates as well as the Interior Ministry.

Dr Paisal said the number of votes Maj-Gen Chamlong received constituted a public expression of disapproval of Gen Praman's actions in relation to Chamlong.

It could also be interpreted as a show of dissension towards the Government's lack of sincerity in stamping out corruption in the government bureaucracy and among government politicians, which has become the subject of much criticism by the Opposition, the military and the public.

The overwhelming support given to Maj-Gen Chamlong by the Bangkok electorate, as shown in yesterday's elections, can no longer be ignored by the Chatchai Administration, especially Interior Minister Praman, said Assoc Prof Phittaya Bowonwatthana of the Faculty of Political Science of Chulalongkon University.

Maj-Gen Chamlong and Gen Praman have been locked in a series of conflicts over such widely-publicised issues as the garbage disposal plant project and the appointment of the City clerk.

Other analysts believe the outcome of yesterday's election may also have an impact on the ongoing efforts by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to make a limited-scale Cabinet reshuffle whereby Army Commander-in-Chief and acting Supreme Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut could be brought into the government.

Maj-Gen Chamlong said yesterday that he would reaffirm Acting City clerk Tri Phawaphutanon in the post and call new tenders to build the garbage disposal plant.

The governor election, and particularly the city council results proved a serious blow to the Democrats. Apart from the drubbing received by Mr Prawit, Democrats managed to win only one city council seat yesterday. In the previous 1985 city council election the party won 35 out of 53 seats.

Prachakon Thai won five seats in the city council yesterday, while a candidate from a group calling itself the "Support the Phalang Tham" won one seat.

Weekly Notes Issues Affecting Military

BK0701030890 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Jan 90 p 6

[From the "Inprint" column: "All Not Well on the Army Front"]

[Text] Predicting an eventual departure of Gen Chawalit this year, SIAM RAT weekly said attempts were being made by certain elements in the Armed Forces to block Deputy Army C-in-C [Commander in Chief] Gen Suchinda Khrapraywn's rise to the Army's top post.

The weekly did not name the persons behind the move but said the attempts included efforts to bring Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, and possibly Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phichit Kunlanawit, back to the Army.

The anti-Class 5 movement may include the mobilisation of political forces outside the Army should the attempts from inside fail, the weekly reported.

Despite these unfavourable elements in the Army, Gen Suchinda's future as Gen Chawalit's successor appeared to be most certain. The weekly said Gen Chawalit had abandoned his predecessor's "check and balance" method in the annual military reshuffle by giving key positions to members of the powerful Class 5 group.

His refusal to "please everybody"—even his own classmates of the Chunlachomklao Class 1—was because he realised the potential of the Class 5 graduates as the Army's central force which can dictate the Government's stability in the future. His decision appeared to be the best for himself under the present circumstances.

As the present Army boss, Gen Chawalit's ability to maintain cordial relations with the Government will dictate the prospect of Gen Suchinda's future as the new Army commander-in-chief. If Gen Chawalit chooses to join the Chat Thai Party after his retirement, that will not be a problem.

However, problems may occur if Gen Chawalit decides to set up his own party or join another party, which in a way indicates that the Government no longer enjoys military support, SIAM RAT said.

It won't take long to find out what is in Gen Chawalit's mind because he has clearly indicated that he will resign this year, the weekly said.

Phalang Tham Party Endorses Extra House Session

BK0601030690 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Jan 90 p 2

[Excerpt] The Phlang Tham Party yesterday officially endorsed the Opposition's attempt to convene an extraordinary parliamentary session to discuss what opposition MPs called "serious problems" facing the government.

Phalang Tham secretary general Udomsin Sisaengnam yesterday presented to deputy Solidarity leader Piyanat Watcharaphon the signatures of all 14 Phalang Tham MPs who support the call for an extra session.

"We (Phalang Tham MPs) agree with the Opposition that the extraordinary session is necessary in the light of widespread corruption among government officials, the rising cost of living and inflation," he said.

"These problems, as well as the government's political uncertainty following the resignation of the two Cabinet members, should be discussed by the government and the Opposition in Parliament," the secretary general said.

Phalang Tham is a self-declared neutral political party with 14 MPs in the 357-member House of Representatives. [passage omitted]

Narcotics Chief Predicts Opium Eradication

BK0701033890 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Jan 90 p 2

[Text] Secretary general of the Narcotics Control Board Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Chaowalit Yotmani has predicted that in the next five years there will be no opium grown in Thailand as a result of the crop substitution programmes.

Chaowalit said in a press conference after a seminar on the narcotics problem on Friday [5 January] that in previous years opium fields in Thailand covered about 100,000 rai but this has since been reduced to between 20,000 to 30,000 rai.

The opium is mainly grown in the eight provinces of Chiang Mai, Mae Hong Son, Phayao, Tak, Nan, Lampang, Kamphaeng Phet and Loei, said Chaowalit.

He said opium growing has decreased since the government has constructed roads into forest areas where opium growing was prevalent to implement crop substitution projects, including cooler climate fruit and vegetables. Chaowalit claimed substitution crops yield more profits than growing opium.

Chaowalit said opium production in the Golden Triangle, mostly from Burma, has risen sharply from about 1,800 tons in 1988 to about 2,500 tons last year.

Burmese Hijackers Formally Charged in Bangkok

BK0601042090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Jan 90 p 1

[Excerpts] Two Burmese youths who allegedly hijacked a Burmese airliner to U-Taphao airbase in Chon Buri last October were yesterday formally charged in the Bangkok Criminal Court with illegal seizure of an aircraft, threatening to blow up the plane and illegal possession of firearms.

The charges carry a maximum death sentence and a minimum penalty of 10 years imprisonment.

The two Burmese, Ye Yint, 21, and Ye Thi Ha, 25, were yesterday taken to the Criminal Court where they heard charges read by Sophon Inthusoma, chief prosecutor of the 4th Division of the Public Prosecution Department, in front of the judges. [passage omitted]

Mr Sophon said that he believed the two students had no intention of harming the passengers or the crew. He went on to say that the duo would not be extradited to Burma to face trial.

Vietnam

'U.S. Aggression Against Panama' Condemned

BK0701142490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 30 Dec 89

[Station correspondent Thanh Hai's article: "An Aggression That Exposes The U.S. Imperialist's Cruel, Militaristic Nature"]

[Text] The U.S. aggression against Panama has dragged on for 10 days now. This aggression has caused great loss to Panama, killing or wounding more than 6,000 persons, causing destruction to many densely populated areas, and creating hardship and hunger for the Panamanian people. World public opinion has showed indignation at this obstinate act—an action worthy of a Dark Age thug—committed by an arch-imperialist country against a small nation of merely 2 million population.

In the city of Panama during the past 10 days, 27,000 U.S. aggressors armed with modern weapons and supported by F-117 jet fighters, have attacked wherever they wanted, surrounded whatever place they deemed necessary, including the Vatican City, Cuban, Nicaraguan, and Libyan Embassies.

Hundreds of U.S. tanks and armored cars, supported by helicopters, surrounded places that international law classified as inviolable zones to search for General Noriega, head of a sovereign country, with the aim of arresting and bringing him to the United States for trial.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney, who came to Panama to direct the killing and searching, stubbornly said that no schedule has been made for the withdrawal of U.S. troops. He calmly turned away earlier U.S. statements that it would quickly withdraw troops. Cheney said further that the U.S. would maintain a large military force in this miserable country over the next 10 years.

No doubt, what U.S. troops did in Grenada is being repeated in Panama. Six years ago, on 25 October 1983, tens of thousands of U.S. troops invaded Grenada, causing loss of life to the people of Grenada, a small country with only 110,000 population, killing state and government leaders of this nation. The atrocities committed against Grenada by the arch-imperialist nation with a huge military machinery and a population 1,000 times larger than that of the former created disgust among world public opinion. This act has marked a dark spot in the history of the United States and has arrogantly challenged mankind's conscience. Since then, the U.S. has maintained its imperialist yoke over miserable Grenada, damaging the economy of this countdry and causing widespread unemployment and poverty to this former beautiful tiny island. According to news reports, years after 25 October 1983, U.S. troops still stayed in luxurious hotels in Grenada firing and killing Grenadians who rose up to oppose them.

These atrocities, which still give sharp pain to mankind, have been committed again in Panama. The miserable events in Panama prompted mankind to think that the independence and sovereignty of nations are subject to U.S. frantic aggression if they threaten the U.S. interests. The events in Grenada and Panama, where the U.S. controls the world strategic canal from which it earns hundreds of billions of dollar annually, are evidence of this.

Now that the end of the year is drawing near, nations have clearly realized the cruel nature of the U.S. imperialist, the monster that vociferously advocated peace and human rights in many places while standing ready to suppress any tiny nation that strives to uphold its dignity and rejects U.S. orders.

With its new aggression in Panama, after Grenada, the U.S. imperialist is exposing its true conquering nature as the most dangerous enemy of peace, national independence, and socialism.

Hanoi Reviews Contacts With Chinese in 1989

OW0901012690 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Jan 90

[From the "For Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship" program]

[Text] Dear listener friends: Please listen to a roundup of Vietnamese-Chinese relations over the past year in this program.

There was still no normalization of Vietnamese-Chinese relations in 1989, and the fraternal friendship between the peoples of the two countries continued to be subject to restrictions. However, there were changes that we might very well be pleased with. The Vietnamese and Chinese peoples can be proud of the efforts they made to normalize relations and restore the traditional friendship between the two countries.

Making a report on the situation in 1989 to the Sixth Session of the Eighth SRV National Assembly on 18 December last year, Do Muoi, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV, said: The SRV has taken the initiative to make big strides toward normalizing our relations with China and resuming the longstanding friendship between the peoples of the two countries at an early date. Looking back on 1989, we may observe a number of events which stood out among others. First of all, the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister held the first and second rounds of talks with his Chinese counterpart in Beijing on 19 January and 6 May respectively last year. These were the first formal meetings held between high-level Foreign Ministry officials of the two countries after an interruption of Vietnamese-Chinese talks for nearly 10 years. In these two rounds of talks, the Vietnamese and Chinese sides discussed the issue of normalizing relations between the two countries and other issues of common concern, including the Cambodian issue.

Although they failed to produce the anticipated results, the two sides gained a better understanding of each other and reached some agreements. The next topic discussed was the permission given to Vietnamese and Chinese residents to visit each other's relatives and friends and exchange [words indistinct] since last spring. Although issues which required solution by coordination between the two sides cropped up last year, the fact that residents in border areas can cross the border to visit their relatives and attend the same country fair and festivity partially meets the spiritual and material needs of residents of the two sides in the border areas. It also contributes to deepening mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and improving bilateral relations in the future.

In addition, after having fulfilled their internationalist duty, Vietnamese troops were completely withdrawn from their mission of assisting Cambodia on 26 September last year. This is also a matter that deserves our attention. People still vividly remember the statement made by the Chinese Foreign Ministry on 1 March 1983 that if the Vietnamese Government announces the withdrawal of all its troops from Cambodia sent there to assist the country, the Chinese side will resume Vietnamese-Chinese talks on the key issue of normalization of relations after the first group of Vietnamese troops is withdrawn from Cambodia, and at the same time the Chinese side will take concrete steps to improve relations with the SRV in the light of the situation of the phased withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops.

Last year, a number of activities marking Vietnamese-Chinese friendship were held in various areas in Vietnam. On 30 January last year, the Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship Association held an enlarged meeting to discuss activities for 1989. Earlier, the Vietnamese Literary Publishing House, in coordination with the International Cooperation Department of the SRV Cultural Ministry, donated four newly published works on Chinese literature, written in Vietnamese, to the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam. In May, the Vietnamese Academy of Historical Sciences, in coordination with the Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship Association, sponsored a scientific report meeting marking the 70th anniversary of China's May 4th Movement of 1919.

In the past year, the Vietnamese side created favorable conditions for the Chinese ambassador to the SRV and Chinese embassy personnel to visit some factories and enterprises built with Chinese assistance in previous years, such as the Ocean Porcelain Factory, the Vietnamese-Chinese Friendship Cooperative, the (Hebei) Nitrogenous Fertilizer Chemical Enterprise Incorporated, the (Xinxin) Rubber Factory, and the cemetary for Chinese martyrs who fell in Binh Tri Thien Province while fulfilling their nationalist obligation during the period of the Vietnamese people's fight against the U.S. to save the country. The Chinese ambassador and Chinese embassy personnel were accorded a warm welcome by the Vietnamese people wherever they went.

A review of Vietnamese-Chinese relations in 1989 shows that, although there were some exciting events, differences also existed because Vietnamese-Chinese relations had not yet been normalized. The Vietnamese side more than once indicated its stand on settling differences through peaceful talks and hoped that both sides would not do anything which would aggravate the situation.

Nineteen eighty-nine, in which many pleasing changes took place in Vietnamese-Chinese relations, is past. The Vietnamese and Chinese peoples are convinced that, if both sides make joint efforts, normal relations between the two countries and the traditional friendship between the two nations will definitely be restored in 1990. On 15 December 1989, NHAN DAN carried an article by Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, stressing that the SRV will make unremitting efforts to remove every obstacle to restoring friendly relations with China.

Two UK Parliamentarians To Monitor Returnees

HK0801015390 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 8 Jan 90 p 3

[Text] Two British parliamentarians arrived in Hanoi yesterday to question 51 Vietnamese boat people about their treatment since they were returned on December 12 under the mandatory repatriation scheme.

Labour peer Lord David Ennals and former Conservative Home Office minister Mr Timothy Raison said they would report on the condition of the returnees to British Foreign Secretary Mr Douglas Hurd before he visited Hong Kong next week.

"The essential point is whether they are being given reasonable treatment," Mr Raison said.

Lord Ennals said he expected the mandatory programme to be shelved until they had reported back to the Foreign Secretary.

Meanwhile, the Hong Kong Government reaffirmed its mandatory repatriation policy for boat people yesterday.

And the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] Mr Robert van Leeuwen expressed hope that agreement on the subject could be reached next week.

He said the reconvening of the third UNHCR steering group meeting on Indo-Chinese refugees in Geneva on January 18-19 was in itself a good sign.

While the Government appears to be hanging fire on the return of a second group under the mandatory programme Secretary of Security Mr Geoffrey Barnes said it remained Government policy.

"A good start has been made on the mandatory repatriation programme for those boat people determined to be non-refugees, and we intend to build on it" he said.

"The Government is firmly of the intention to institute a continuing programme to return to Vietnam all those who are judged not to be refugees.

"At the steering committee meeting in Geneva later this month the Government will press for full implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) and recognition that mandatory repatriation must be implemented immediately as an integral part of the CPA," he said.

Mr van Leeuwen said the signs for an agreement in Geneva were encouraging. "There would be no point in reconvening the meeting if the parties did not expect something to come out of it."

He stressed that any solution acceptable to the UNHCR should "stay within humanitarian limits, and should be workable in the sense that it contributes to a solution".

It is thought a diplomatic compromise will be reached between the U.S. and British Governments to allow a grace period of six months between asylum-seekers being screened out and sent home against their will.

The Hong Kong Government said it was continuing to prepare the restricted San Uk Ling centre near the border to house those to be returned.

But Mr van Leeuwen said the UNHCR, which would be involved in counselling those to be returned, had not been informed of the project.

The voluntary repatriation programme should continue with two flights back to Hanoi on January 10 and 16.

Hanoi Meeting Marks Cambodian National Day

BK0501160690 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 5—A mass meeting to mark the 11th national day of the State of Cambodia (January 7) was jointly held here today by the Vietnam Union of Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organizations (VUPSFA), the Vietnam-Cambodia Friendship Association (VCFA), and the Hanoi Medical College. The meeting was attended by Pham The Duyet, secretary of both the Communist party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Hanoi party committee; Trinh Ngoc Thai, VUPSFA vice-president; and Vu Mao, member of the party Central Committee and President of the VCFA.

Also on hand were Tep Hen, Cambodian ambassador to Vietnam, and other Cambodian officials of the Cambodian Embassy. Addressing the meeting, Vu Mao highly praised the brilliant achievements recorded by the Cambodian people over the past 11 years. "In the present situation," he stressed, "the most important and urgent thing is to end foreign military aid to all Cambodian parties, resume negotiations on the basis of national reconciliation so as to find out an agreement on an equitable and fair political solution to the Cambodian issue, stop the civil war and prevent the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime to Cambodia, thus restoring peace and national concord to the country and contributing to peace and stability in Southeast Asia."

He continued: "The Vietnamese people now as before resolutely support the just struggle of the Cambodian people, who are upholding the banner of peace and national reconciliation, striving for an independent, peaceful, neutral, and non-aligned Cambodia, and contributing to peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia." Taking the floor, Ambassador Tep Hen pointed out that the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia last September indicated the steady growth of the State of Cambodia and the Cambodian people's earnest and genuine aspiration for peace, national reconciliation and permanent neutrality. At the same time, it demonstrated the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's full respect for the State of Cambodia's sovereignty. The Cambodian Government, he continued, supports the Thai prime minister's proposal for an early convening of another informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta to discuss the organization of an international control mechanism and its role. It also supports the Australian foreign minister's initiative for a solution to the Cambodian question and the Namibia formula aimed at setting up a transitional authority in Cambodia. As for the United Nations, should it leave Cambodia's seat vacant at this international body and take a neutral position in the Cambodian issue, it will have a role to play in the supervision of the implementation of agreements and general elections in Cambodia, he added.

Army Paper Marks Cambodia's National Day

BK0701091290 Hanoi VNA in English 0507 GMT 7 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 7—"Obviously, the scheme to use military force to reverse the situation in Cambodia by the three opposition Khmer factions backed by foreign countries has failed and will fail completely," says the Army paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in an editorial today to mark the 11th national day of the State of Cambodia (January 7).

The paper notes that 1989 witnessed a series of important events, namely Chairman Hun Sen's statement on the settlement of the international and internal aspects of the Cambodian issue, the second informal meeting in Jakarta (JIM-2), the Paris International Conference on Cambodia, and most recently, the Phnom Penh government's welcome to Australia's proposal for solving the Cambodian problem." The April 5, 1989 declaration of the Governments of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and the Vietnamese troop pullout from Cambodia on September 26, 1989 have made a turning point for the Cambodian revolution. Since then the Cambodian people and army have undertaken the task of defending their homeland, resolutely maintaining the revolutionary gains obtained with great sacrifices, the paper says.

"We firmly believe that the Cambodian revolution, with what it has achieved and with the militant alliance and the unshakable and special solidarity with Vietnam and Laos, will further advance and make still greater successes in defending Cambodia and building it into an independent, peaceful, neutral and prosperous country, thus contributing to peace, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world," the paper concludes.

Leaders Attend Burmese National Day Reception

BK0401160190 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 4 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 4—Burmese Ambassador to Vietnam Ye Cho gave a reception here tonight in honour of his country's 42d Independence Day.

Among his Vietnamese guests were Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Tran Do, Minister of Culture Tran Van Phac, and Assistant to the Foreign Minister Vu Khoan.

Members of the diplomatic corps were also on hand.

Vo Van Kiet Leaves for Sofia CEMA Session

BK0401153190 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 4 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 4—A Vietnamese delegation led by Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Central Committee, first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here today for

Sofia, Bulgaria, to attend the 45th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

The delegation included Tran Duc Luong, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Vietnam's permanent representative at the CMEA, and other high ranking officials.

It was seen off by Do Muoi, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Nguyen Thanh Binh, Politburo member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Nguyen Khanh, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and representatives of the International Department of the CPV Central Committee and the foreign ministry.

Bulgarian Ambassador G. Toskov and Soviet Ambassador D.I. Kachin were also present.

Vo Nguyen Giap at Palestine Envoy's Reception

BK0401071890 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 3—Sa'id Khalil al-Massi, Palestinian ambassador to Vietnam, gave a reception here this evening in honour of the 25th anniversary of the Revolutionary Day of Palestine (January 1).

His Vietnamese guests included Vo Nguyen Giap, Pham The Duyet, Trinh Ngoc Thai and Vu Khoan.

Toasts were raised to the new successes of the Palestinian people in their just struggle, and to the friendship between the two peoples.

Do Muoi Chairs Council of Ministers Session

BK0401075490 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] Immediately after the Eighth National Assembly's Sixth Session, the Council of Ministers Standing Committee held a conference of the chairmen of provincial and city people's committees throughout the country to review the guidance and supervision of the Council of Ministers and people's committees at all levels in 1989 and to discuss key measures to implement the National Assembly's resolutions.

On 2 and 3 January, the Council of Ministers met in plenary session under the direction of its chairman, Do Muoi. The meeting seriously reviewed the criticism and self-criticism process within the Council of Ministers and its guidance, supervision, and performance in 1989 and decided on a program of action for 1990.

The Council of Ministers affirmed that in 1990, it must continue to renovate its style of management and supervision and fully uphold the responsibilities of the council as a whole and of each member in discussing and deciding on macromanagement issues, strengthening the council's guidance, control, and supervision in organizing implementation of the National Assembly's resolutions and the Council of Ministers' decisions. The Council of Ministers must attach utmost importance to improving and readjusting its work style to raise the quality of its own activities and those of its subordinate organs. The council must continue renovating the management apparatus and personnel of its subordinate organs to ensure the smooth functioning of the new management mechanism. It must define more clearly the state management functions, duties, and powers of the ministries and people's committees at all levels and enhance the education of administrative cadres at all levels in administrative and state management.

Tran Xuan Bach at Seminar on State-Run Economy

BK0501043190 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 4 Jan 90

[Text] On 4 January the Hanoi Economic Science Club held a scientific seminar with the theme "State-Run Economy—Its Actual Situation and Solution."

The seminar was attended by more than 70 economic science and management officials belonging to various branches, sectors, research institutes, and enterprises.

Comrade Tran Xuan Bach, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, also attended in the capacity as a science lover.

This is the 2d time that the club held a seminar on this theme.

At present, the organizing committee is rounding up suggestions by the participants so as to promptly submit them to party and state organs concerned for information and for a necessary solution to the the current situation of our state-run economic sector.

NHAN DAN Lists Full Ho Centenary Committee

BK0501095190 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Dec 89 pp 1, 4

[Text] To guide the activities and grandly organize the celebration of the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh in 1990, on 7 December 1989, the party Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee decided to set up the Committee for Organizing President Ho Chi Minh's Birth Centenary with the participation of the following comrades:

Chairman: Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Vice chairmen: Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau and president of the Council of State; and Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers;

Members: Pham Van Dong, adviser to the party Central Committee; Le Duc Tho, advisor to the party Central

Committee; Le Quang Dao, member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the National Assembly, and vice chairman of the Council of State; Le Duc Anh, member of the Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Nguyen Co Thach, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Mai Chi Tho, member of the Political Bureau and minister of interior; Dao Duy Tung, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Central Committee; Dam Quang Trung, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of the National Assembly Nationalities Committee; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the VFF Central Committee; Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Do Huu Tong, secretary general of the Committee for Drafting the Socioeconomic Platform and Strategy; Nguyen Khanh, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Youth Federation; Nguyen Van Tu, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam General Federation of Labor Unions; Pham Bai, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Peasants' Association; Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairwoman of the Council of State, and chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Pham The Duyet, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Vo Tran Chi, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee; Nguyen Ba, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Nghe Tinh provincial party committee; Catholic Priest Vo Thanh Trinh, chairman of the Committee in Solidarity with Patriotic Vietnamese Catholics; Buddhist monk Thich Duc Nhuan, chairman of the Vietnam Buddhists' Association; Cu Huy Can, chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Federation of Writers and Artists; Ha Hoc Trac, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Vietnam Federation of Scientists and Specialists; Phan Anh, chairman of the Vietnam Jurists' Association; Professor Nguyen Van Hieu, member of the party Central Committee and rector of the Vietnam Institute of Science; Tran Van Phac, member of the party Central Committee and minister of culture; Tran Hoan, member of the party Central Committee and minister of information; Tran Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee and head of the party Central Committee's Culture and Ideology Department; Dang Xuan Ky, alternate member of the party Central Committee and rector of the Marxism-Leninism Institute; Nguyen Dy Nien, chairman of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee; Hoang Bich Son, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Overseas Vietnamese Central Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and former secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Nguyen Xien, member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and former secretary general of the Vietnam Social Party; Huynh Cuong of Cambodian origin, vice chairman of the National Assembly and member of the VFF Central Committee; Ngo Lien of Chinese origin, member of the VFF Central Committee; Le Van Hien, president of the Thang Long Club, Hanoi; Duong Van Phuc, president of the Ho Chi Minh City Retirees' Club; sculptor Diep Minh Chau, president of the Ho Chi Minh City Artists' Association; and Huynh Trung Dong, member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and president of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in France.

Members of the Standing Body: Comrades Dao Duy Tung, Nguyen Khanh, Tran Trong Tan, Tran Van Phac, Tran Hoan, Ha Quang Du, Nguyen Dy Nien, and Cu Huy Can.

Pham Van Dong Writes New Book on Ho Chi Minh

BK0501155090 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 5—The Hanoi press has begun serializing a new book on President Ho Chi Minh on the occasion of his birth centenary and other major anniversaries in Vietnam this year.

The book, in format 13 x 19cm, consists of 40,000 words and is entitled "Ho Chi Minh—A Great Man, A Nation, An Era and A Cause." It is written by Pham Van Dong, former Politburo member of the party Central Committee, former premier and now adviser to the party Central Committee. The author is an outsanding disciple and a close associate of President Ho Chi Minh. He had the privilage to work beside the president for many years in different stages of the Vietnamese revolution from the first course on revolutionary theory in preparation for the founding of the party in Guangzhou, China, till the President's last days.

In the preface of the five-part book, Pham Van Dong wrote: "In the early 1920s of this century there emerged a man who was to become the embodiment of the tryst of a nation with the era and the representaive of a great revolutionary cause. That man was President Ho Chi Minh. That nation is Vietnam. That era is the era characterized by the transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale. That cause was the Vietnamese people's national democratic revolution advancing to the socialist revolution."

Under the sub-title "Ho Chi Minh Theory and Practice" Pham Van Dong wrote in the second part: "Ho Chi Minh always combined revolutionary deeds with revolutionary theory." "Ho Chi Minh may be regarded as a materialist dialectic and an historian who has also successfully solved the seemingly irreconciliable question of the revolution such as the relations between the nation and the class, the nation and internationalism, creativeness and loyalty, inheritance and renovation etc." He wrote further: "Ho Chi Minh's theoretical contributions have both practical and long-term values. They are important suggestions and a source of inspiration for future generations of revolutionaries."

The third part, entitled "Ho Chi Minh and His Work," points to the close relationship between President Ho and the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause as well as his great services in this cause. Pham Van Dong wrote:

"Through more than half a century of fighting, the Vietnamese nation and the Vietnamese land have seen far reaching changes. From an enslaved nation, Vietnam has become an independent and free nation. From a divided country, Vietnam has became a completely unified country. From a colonial and feudal society, Vietnam is renovating itself and making initial steps in the building of a society along the socialist path to bring a plentiful, civilized and happy life to the people. From a largely unknown land without a name on the world map, Vietnam has become a prestigious member of the world revolutionary forces and the international community with worthy contributions to mankind. They are major points in President Ho Chi Minh's records." Reminiscing on unforgettable memories of several decades living and working beside President Ho Chi Minh, Pham Van Dong wrote in part 4 entitled "Ho Chi Minh—the man," "Ho Chi Minh is an extraordinary and outstanding personage. However, anyone who met him would feel as if he had long known the president because of his easy, open, frank and warm manners that removed all feelings of separateness... Ho Chi Minh was a man with unshakeable conviction in the future of the nation and the humankind and in socialism," "a man who fought all his life for the unchangeable goal of national independence and socialism, fearless in the struggle against all enemies and in all circumstances," "a humanist in its fullest sense, a man who loved, respected, and believed in the human nature, who knew how to encourage others, the Vietnamese nation, and other nations in the world, the broad masses of working people and each person," "a strategist, a leader, an organizer, and a great culturist, journalist and poet."

"Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause" is the title of the last part. The author refers to "the current evolution of the world situation and the historic mission of socialism" as well as the current process of renovation in Vietnam. Pham Van Dong wrote in conclusion: "The theoretical and practical legacy of President Ho Chi Minh must be promoted and applied appropriately in the light of the new developments of the era and the situation in our country."

Dong Sy Nguyen Attends Post, Telegraph Meeting

BK0501045590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jan 90

[Text] The Post and Telegraph Genral Department recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review its 1989 activities and discuss its 1990 tasks and plans. Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dong Sy Nguyen attended the conference.

In 1989, the post and telegraph sector concentrated on widening and modernizing its post and telegraphic network and improving the capabilities and quality of its communication services. All the targets planned by the sector for 1989 have been achieved.

In 1990 and the ensuing years, the post and telegraph sector will continue implementing the state law on investment with regard to its efforts to achieve cooperation with foreign countries in building the ground satellite stations Intersat-A in Hanoi and Intersat-B in Da Nang, setting up high-capacity automated telephone switchboards in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and installing the north-south microwave communication line in order to ensure smooth communication activities, especially during the stormy rain season.

Also in 1990, the sector, with the use of its source of self-generated capital, will strive to overcome all its current weaknesses. The Post and Telegraph General Department will strive to address all its shortcomings and build and modernize all communcation lines, particularly those in border and Central Highlands provinces, and equip all grass-roots establishments within the sector with computers so as to carry out computerized management.

Dong Sy Nguyen Addresses Forestry Conference

BK0501114290 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jan 90

[Text] The Ministry of Forestry held a conference in Hanoi today to review its 1989 forestry activities and discuss its orientations for 1990 tasks and plans. Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended and addressed the conference.

The comrade agreed with an evaluation report by the forestry sector that in 1989 it afforested 90 000 hectares and planted 4 billion trees in scattered areas totaling 160,000 hectares. The popular tree-planting movement continued to develop, especially in the lowlands and in some midland areas. A total of over 3 million cubic meters of logs were reportedly exploited, 130,000 cubic meters of timber were processed for use in capital construction, and over 40,000 cubic meters of timber processed for use as flooring materials. Gross export value reached over 88 million rubles/dollars. The sector bettered the lives of nearly 50,000 households under settled farming and settled life at 250 sites and carried out settled farming and settled life at another 30 sites for 8,800 households totalling nearly 60,000 persons.

Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen urged that in 1990 and the ensuing years, the forestry sector satisfactorily carry out the tasks regarding afforestation, the zoning of areas for tree nurseries, and the delivery of forest lands and forests [to households for management]. In afforestation, specific attention must be paid to the planting of protective headwater forests. In timber exploitation, it is of prime importance that state-run forestry units must continue to clearly specify the tasks of exploitation forces and must prevent and promptly deal with the state of indiscriminate forest exploitation. On the other hand, the forestry sector must satisfactorily organize the task regarding tax collection for the benefit of afforestation right at forest entrances and strictly implement the law on forest protection already promulgated by the state.

Retrospective on 1989 Reforms, Development

BK0801111290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1410 GMT 6 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan. 6—Press reports at home and abroad have of late brought out some positive developments in Vietnam's economy in 1989, pointing to among other things, the curb on inflation, the export of well over one million tons of rice, the abundant supply of consumer goods and the signing of many contracts on foreign investments.

Delegations from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank noted after recent tours of Vietnam that the country had reaped the first but inspiring results from the new economic measures it had initiated.

In spite of a note of caution in many speeches at the recent 6th session of the National Assembly against over-optimism since the successes were not yet steady, the 1989 records enhanced the people's confidence in their ability to stabilize the socioeconomic situation in the years ahead.

Measures for Economic Achievements

Right at the onset of 1989, the Council of Ministers and the State Council focused on working out a new strategy and policies for socioeconomic development and setting laws to guarantee their enforcement. A series of new policies have been issued concretizing major decisions such as to grant autonomy in planning and financial operations to the state-owned enterprises, the perfection of the contract quota system in agriculture, and the broadening of goods circulation and distribution, thus creating a legal basis for production and marketing.

In battling inflation, the policies providing for a uniform pricing system and high interest rates on savings deposits have enabled the state to retrieve more cash and better control monetary operations. Within a short time after the new interest rate policy was announced, about 1,000 billion Vietnamese dong had accrued to the state bank. In addition, new policies have also been set to facilitate the sending of remittances and cargos by over 20 million Vietnamese working or living abroad to their families at home, thus increasing the stock of commodities available on the domestic market.

Measures on the import of gold and the licensing of goldsmiths and foreign exchange agencies have also contributed to the stabilisation of the market.

In food production, apart from a favourable weather, the new policies on the contract quota system, the purchase of farm produce at mutually agreeable prices, the improved supply of materials and the free circulation of farm produce have contributed to the harvesting of more than 20 million tons of food for the first time in Vietnam.

In industrial manufacture, almost 2,000 state-owned enterprises have re-organized their management and production system, improved their technical processes, cut down production cost, raised quality, and actively sought outlets to get out of the situation of goods unsalability and capital shortage and maintain the employment rates.

A New Atmosphere

All those economic achievements are inseparable from the democratization of social life as manifested through the congresses of the writers' association, the journalists' association, and trade unions. In 1989, the associations of stage artists, photographers, cinematographers, musicians, plastic art workers, architects, journalists, and writers held their congresses drawing keen attention from all sections of society.

The photographers' association broke a long tradition by having its secretary-general elected directly by the delegates to the congress instead of by the executive committee as before.

At their congresses, writers, journalists and artists held the concerned organs of the state responsible for the commercialisation of the show business, denounced the corruption of a number of bureaucrats as well as the inadequate concern for the life of artists.

The most striking feature of those congresses is that the majority of the artists and journalists were able to reach commonality of views on the most vital issues after long and heated deliberations, that they all are resolved to unite under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and to strive in the spirit of renovation to build a socialist literature commensurate with the growth and prestige of the nation.

Another important event was the election to the people's councils organized nation-wide in November 1989 with the participation of 98.78 percent of voters. Though there were still some signs of imposition here and there, no one could deny the fact that the voters were really careful in choosing their candidates.

In these elections, not many candidates won with a great majority of votes. Most obtained only from 50 to 70 percent. In some constituencies, a number of candidates who were executive members of local party and administrative committees either lost or were elected with a low margin. Most of the elected had a higher cultural standard than before. Of the deputies elected to the provincial peoples councils, 52.28 percent were university graduates whereas those of the previous tenure included only 40.3 per cent of holders of secondary and higher education degrees.

If in the past the task of the National Assembly was to meet, hear reports on, and adopt bills which had, in fact, been decided by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam in sessions held a little earlier, then such a practice did not apply in 1989. At the sixth session of the National Assembly in December last, the deputies decided many key socioeconomic issues and draft laws.

Yet, not all plans and projects were passed without a hitch. Take the press law for instance, it was adopted only after being re-written 21 times. The trade union bill had a harder luck, it was shelved for 1990 because of disagreement on several points.

Entering the year of 1990, despite many difficulties ahead, the people of Vietnam stimulated by their achievements in 1989 are convinced that the new year will bring them new [word indistinct] on the path charted by the Communist Party of Vietnam in 1986 to take the country out of the current economic crisis.

Resolution on Socioeconomic Development Tasks

Installment One

BK0301132590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Jan 90

["Part 1" of Eighth National Assembly's Sixth Session Resolution on Socioeconomic Development Tasks for 1990]

[Text] I. The National Assembly approves of the report of the Council of Ministers on the status of implementing the 1989 state plan and the socioeconomic development tasks and targets for 1990.

II. The National Assembly lays stress on a number of issues as follows:

1. In 1989, by exerting great efforts in implementing the resolutions of the fourth and fifth sessions of the Eighth National Assembly, the entire people and all echelons and sectors throughout the country have scored many very important initial achievements.

The socioeconomic situation in 1989 underwent positive changes, creating a driving power for us to continue the struggle to extricate ourselves from the crisis that has dragged on for many years now. However, these changes and achievements are still uneven and stable. The socioeconomic situation in our country, which remains poor in numerous aspects and is still rife with difficulties, requires that our people and state continue the struggle so that new, substantial changes can be effected in 1990.

2. Our tasks for 1990 involve encouraging the entire people and armed forces to further accelerate the process of renovation; bringing into play various advantages; overcoming all difficulties; expanding production and business activities; practicing thrift in national construction; fostering democracy; intensifying the socialist legal system; developing international cooperation; striving to achieve all major targets; continuing to renovate and improve the management mechanism and various socioeconomic policies; continuing to apply the uniform price system and cost-accounting and business system; raising productivity, quality, and efficiency; increasing the national income; blocking and pushing back inflation; and further stablizing the socioeconomic situation.

We must continue boosting the production of grain, food, and consumer and export goods along with expanding markets at home and abroad; consolidate the leading role of the state-run economic sector; and create favorable conditions for and encourage the development of all economic components in the correct direction and in accordance with law.

We must solve social problems, especially employment; care for the livelihood of workers, civil servants, members of the armed forces, pensioners, those persons who are entitled to social welfare policies, and people in the areas seriously affected by natural disasters; tackle urgent problems in education, public health, culture, arts, information, mass media, and sports and physical education; firmly maintain national security, social order, and public safety; and continue beating off all social vices.

We must continue building up the all-people national defense system; make the people's Army and public security forces pure and strong; closely combine economic development with national defense; and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

It is also necessary to continue broadening democracy in all domains of social life; intensify the socialist legal system; and increase the efficiency of the state management machinery at all levels.

Meanwhile, we must achieve the following major targets:

—A 6 percent increase in gross social product and national income over 1989.

—A 5 percent increase in agricultural production, a total grain output of 21.5-22 million metric tons in paddy equivalent, and an increase of 6-8 percent in industrial and small industrial-handicraft output, in which consumer goods output will augment by 8-10 percent over 1989.

—A total export value of 2.1-2.2 billion rubles-dollars.

—A procurement of 23-25 percent of the national income to the state budget.

—An investment of 1,700 billion dong in capital construction from the state budget.

—A reduction of the rate of national population growth by 0.04 percent.

—The National Assembly assigns the Council of Ministers to consider and decide on other targets of the state plan.

3. Applying policies and measures aimed at developing agriculture is the primary task. Along with stepping up production, we must ensure that goods circulation is well-organized, that the marketing of commercialized agricultural products is satisfactorily handled, and that the issue of prices of agricultural products, electricity, and agricultural materials will be effectively resolved to encourage the peasants to enthusiastically step up production and improve their living conditions.

We must continue to renovate the management mechanism, improve enterprise management, and resolve difficulties, particularly those concerning capital, to promote industrial production. We must renovate technology, mobilize at a higher level the capacity of machinery and equipment, improve the quality of products, link production with the market, and efficiently conduct business to ensure the working people's livelihood.

We must consolidate and develop the cooperative economy on the basis of respect for the principles of voluntariness, mutual benefit, and democratic management. A law on domestic business will be promulgated to motivate the people of all strata to invest with confidence in production and business operations. We must encourage the development of private, individual, and household economies in the urban and rural areas to resolve the problem of employment and livelihood of the people.

4. We must strongly push forward the application of scientific and technological progress to production and life, organize a contingent of scientific and technical workers for participation in making and implementing socioeconomic decisions and plans; improve statistical work; strengthen the dissemination of economic, scientific, and technological information and the standardization of measurements; strictly carry out the registration and control of product quality; and sternly deal with the production and selling of counterfeit goods.

5. In 1990, our external economic activities will mainly concentrate on expanding markets, quickly increasing the value of imports and exports, attracting foreign investments, and developing tourism. We must perfect the mechanism of import-export management to ensure the unified state management and control of the autonomy of production and business units in import-export activities. We must improve the granting of import-export quotas and permits, overcome the state of scattered exports, limit the importation of goods not really necessary, and combat smuggling. We must set reasonable and timely foreign exchange rates, continue to perfect payment methods in import-export activities, improve the state management apparatus in import-export, consolidate import-export organizations, abolish unnecessary intermediary organizations, provide more incentives for establishments and people producing goods for export, enhance the efficiency of import-export services, and realize the unified state management of foreign currency through the banks.

Last Installment

BK0401130790 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jan 90

["Remaining part" of Eighth National Assembly's Sixth Session Resolution on Socioeconomic Development Tasks for 1990]

[Text] 6. Formulating national financial policy and renovating the financial management mechanism and the tax policy. State agencies of various echelons must take responsibility in collecting taxes and reorganizing the tax sector. They must strengthen inspection and control work to eliminate evasion, fraud, and negative phenomena in the collection and exemption of taxes.

We must resolutely observe thrift in production, business, capital construction, and professional administration as well as in the armed forces and in consumption. We must take measures to resolutely stop the phenomena of abusing the state and collective budget, embezzlement, wasteful expenditure, and building offices and guesthouses beyond requirements and actual capability.

7. Fundamentally renovating the organization and activities of the banking sector. We must clearly define and correctly implement the state management function of the state bank, continue to shift the banking sector to business, expand bank credits, renovate the credit policy, quickly circulate capital to serve production and business, regulate the people's credit funds, clearly define responsibility for and seriously deal with negative phenomena in the banking sector.

8. Concentrating efforts to meet pressing public welfare requirements. We must increase the budget for the education, training, public health, culture and arts, science and technology, information, radio and television broadcasting, sport and physical education sectors. We must regulate the collection of tuition and hospital fees, revise and supplement the collection system to suit the people's living conditions, and overcome arbitrariness in carrying out this task. The National Assembly will issue a resolution on issues related to the socioeconomic domain in 1990.

9. Continue to implement the Eighth National Assembly's fourth session resolution on maintenance of security and social order and safety. We must take uniform measures to combine the strength of functional agencies and mass organizations to educate the people to prevent, oppose, and seriously curb crimes of various sorts in order to consistently and firmly maintain security and social order and safety.

10. Urgently concretizing and implementing the party and state positions and policies on socioeconomic development in the mountain regions. We must strengthen the mountain region economy in a positive direction by gradually shifting to commodity-based economy in accordance with conditions in each locality. We must resolve the grain issue in the mountain regions along the

line of developing the commodity-based economy, satisfactorily plant and preserve forests, continue to allocate more land and forests to the people while improving resettlement of ethnic minority people, expand cooperation and joint venture between economic components and localities and foreign countries to quickly exploit the mountain regions' potential in forests, industrial crops, animal husbandry, and land reclamation and so forth. We must promptly supply and sell at reasonable prices such essential commodities as salt, clothing, paper, gasoline, and medicine; increase investment for capital construction to resolve difficulties in transportation, postal service, and communications as well as in developing education, public health, and public welfare in mountain and ethnic minority regions. We must formulate plans and take effective measures to prevent and cure malaria and goiter.

11. It is necessary to increase the efficiency of the state management machinery at all levels, streamline the number of staff personnel, improve or renovate cadre-related work, and ensure that all resolutions of the National Assembly are scrupulously implemented.

We must enhance the enforcement of law and discipline and ensure unified state management from the central to local and grass-roots levels, as well as in our entire society.

We must continue broadening socialist democracy. In close coordination with the Fatherland Front and other mass or social organizations, all state agencies must encourage the people to take part in developing and fulfilling all socioeconomic tasks and increasing the number of progressive models.

We must also intensify inspection and control work to make the state management machinery pure and able to deal severely with such acts as abuse of power to persecute the masses and embezzlement and corruption or abuse of democracy and renovation to engage in illegal activities, thus inflicting harm on the economy and society.

12. The Council of Ministers and all agencies concerned must urgently draft various laws in accordance with the legislative program for 1990. The Council of State must satisfactorily arrange for the people to contribute their views to various draft laws while the Council of Ministers must promptly release related documents to provide guidance for implementation.

Athough the socioeconomic situation in our country has now undergone certain positive and favorable changes, it remains poor in numerous aspects and is still rife with great difficulties while the socioeconomic development tasks for 1990—the final year of the 1986-90 5-year plan—are very heavy.

The Council of Ministers is responsible for the implementation of this resolution. The Economic, Planning, and Budget Committee, the Nationalities Council, and other standing committees of the National Assembly are duty-bound to assist the National Assembly and the Council of State in strictly supervising various echelons and sectors to ensure that they scrupulously fulfill all tasks and targets of the state plan already passed by the National Assembly.

Meanwhile, National Assembly deputies and people's councillors at all levels are duty-bound to encourage various economic agencies and organizations and the people of all strata to jointly fulfill their obligations and responsibilities toward the state. They must also see to it that the people's right to supervise the activities of state agencies is exercised.

The National Assembly calls on compatriots and combatants throughout the country to develop to a high extent their patriotism, enthusiasm, and creativity in productive labor and strive to achieve all the socioeconomic development tasks and targets set forth for 1990, thereby creating a basis for the 1991-95 5-year plan. This is aimed at scoring achievements in commemoration of the country's great historic events—Esteemed President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary, the Party's 60th founding anniversary, the 45th national day, and the 15th anniversary of the liberation of the south and the unification of the country.

Agriculture Ministry To Renovate Management

BK0401151590 Hanoi VNA in English 1443 GMT 4 Jan 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA Jan 4—This year, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry plans to continue restructuring the leadership and renovating the management of 300 public undertakings under its control by helping them rationalize their operating regulations and granting them more autonomy.

The ministry has ordered all those undertakings, including factories, agricultural farms and companies, to drastically modify or supplement their current operating regulations through democratic discussions between the incumbents and the workers in the spirit of the recent Council of Ministers directives Nos 217, 50, 98 and 27, and to complete all these by the second quarter of this year at the latest. At the same time, the ministry has ordered those undertakings to expeditiously reorganize their production and business activities, rearrange their managerial mechanism and improve or renew their equipment to ensure the fulfillment of the 1990 state plan.

In 1988 and 1989, the state-run agricultural units completely shifted their activities from the government-subsidized regime to the economic accounting system, resulting in the fulfillment of their yearly plans, particularly in an increase of four percent in the gross output value in 1989 as compared with 1988. A number of such undertakings rather satisfactorily solved social problems cropping up in the process such as unemployment, workers' low living conditions, and stagnation of products. In early 1989, the whole branch had some 20,000 workers jobless, but at present only 2,000 of its workers are jobless and some 3,000 others partly employed.

Nevertheless, a number of undertakings still fall short of the requirement in renovation of leadership and management. This is due mainly to the poor standards of their incumbents in view of the rapid development of scientific and technological advance.